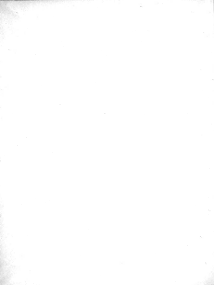


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Richard Thompson

FLORA VITIENSIS:

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANTS

OF THE

VITI OR FIJI ISLANDS

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR HISTORY, USES, AND PROPERTIES.



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ASSISTANT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE ISLANDS.

LECTURER IN "THE HISTORY OF THE FLORA OF HALL, HALL, & CO."

WITH NEW JOURNAL PLANTS BY EDWARD PETER, F.R.S.

THE AUTHOR RECEIVED OF THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION, GREAT BRITAIN, A COPY OF THE "FLORA OF HALL, HALL, & CO." IN 1864.
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PREFACE.

When, in 1860, the British Government determined upon sending a mission of inquiry to Viti, it was at first their intention to make it a strictly political one; but on the representation of the late Sir William J. Hooker (who took a warm interest in the vegetation of the group) that it would be highly desirable to attach a botanist to it, the Colonial Office agreed to give a free passage to the islands and a sum of money (though quite inadequate to provide outfit, travelling expenses, and subsistence in the group) to any scientific man willing to go under such circumstances. Though the acceptance of this proffered assistance, as intimated, a pecuniary loss, which it was then hoped would be covered by the sale of duplicate specimens, yet I gratefully accepted a proposal which offered an opportunity of exploring so little known a part of the world; and on the 10th of February, 1861, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies wrote to me:—"I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that, according to your former representations and labours as a naturalist, His Grace is willing to accept your services to proceed in that capacity to the Fiji Islands, attached to the mission of inquiry."

Mr William Hooker, when first writing to me about the subject, said—"You might provide materials for a '*Flora Vitensis*,' and I do not doubt of getting money to enable you to carry out the publication," and that he had grounds for holding out this hope was proved by what I subsequently learnt at the Colonial Office. It was therefore an extreme disappointment to me when, after my return in 1864, with a large collection of plants, and when my official report "*On the Resources and Vegetable Productions of the Viti Islands*" had been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, and the value and possible value of the proffered publication was evident, I learnt that the Government did not see fit to assist me in bringing out such a work. Sir William Hooker did all he could to urge the matter, and His Grace the late Duke of Newcastle made an application to the Treasury in that effect, "but was sorry to inform me that his application had been

unassisted." Thinking what had been collected at so much expense, under great difficulties, time, danger, and privation, and in a country only partially reclaimed from savannahs, was worth being made known, and, moreover, having made it a point in life never to relinquish an idea which I have once made up my mind to carry out, I resolved on the present volume, which Messrs. Brown and Co. were induced to publish. The time it took to work up the materials and the expense I had to incur were much greater than I had ever calculated upon, and it might have been altogether unable to proceed with the task had I not succeeded in supplying myself with funds for the purpose by undertaking (during the course of publication) three arduous voyages to tropical America. Subscribers will therefore kindly excuse the delay that has occurred in the issue of the different parts, or at least in their would probably not have seen the completion of this 'Plan.'

It is now my pleasing duty to offer my best thanks to all those who aided, directly and indirectly, in the production of this work. Sir W. J. Hooker, who suggested the idea, and who, during the whole time of my exploration of Tim, took the liveliest interest in my proceedings and encouraged me with letters, is continuously beyond the reach of my thanks; nevertheless, I desire to express here my deep sense of obligation and gratitude for having afforded me the opportunity of exploring an interesting group of islands, and, moreover, I shall always regard his memory with profound and affectionate regard. My claims thanks are also due to Sir J. B. Hooker for having, by his counsel, materially contributed to the results I have obtained. My grateful acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. J. J. Bennett and W. Cresswell, of the British Museum, for much assistance rendered in determining my plants and for arranging my publications. I have also to tender my special thanks to Prof. Roderich Schimper, for working up the *Flora*; to Mr. Henry Woodhead, for the *Palmæ*; to the late Mr. Bennett, for the *Graminæ*; to Mr. Curatius, for the *Rumicæ*; to Mr. Marten, for the *Monacæ* and *Hespericæ*; to the Rev. Churchill Selwinger and J. B. Cresswell for the *Liliacæ*; and to the Rev. H. J. Burleigh and Mr. W. E. Smith, for the *Fungi*. I am much indebted to Professor A. Gray for composing a set of my first plants with those collected by the United States Exploring Expedition, and sending me the result the publication. I should record the names of other friends who have given me assistance in the progress of this work, especially of Major-General Wrenn, Messrs. Canale & Canale, J. Smith, and Th. Preston, and the Rev. W. P. Woodhouse. Last, not least, I beg to tender my thanks to Mr. Walter Fish for giving this work by the least lab production of his press.

I have already expressed in the narrative of my expedition, and I have great pleasure in repeating in this place, the many obligations I am under to the Windward missionaries in Tim, in whose churches of their church in London and Sydney kindly gave me facilities of introduction, and all of whom rendered me with cordiality, doing all that lay in their power to further the object of my investigation. Several of them had learned small collections of plants, of which I have been allowed to make special use in working up this 'Plan.' W.

drawn as many general remarks and new (non-Finnish) species into the body of this 'Finn,' most of space given to the first surveying and the intention in this form, but I hope to be able to publish it as a separate book, which might become the groundwork for the as yet unfinished historical geography of the Polynesian Islands.

The first set of specimens collected by me were deposited in the Royal Botanical, Kew, and from these the plates accompanying this work have chiefly been taken, aided out by drawings made by Mrs. Hughes and Miss Frischarl, as well as the public ones existing at the British Museum. All the duplicate specimens, after being, by the late Sir William Hooker's kind permission, arranged and particularly sorted at the Royal Botanical, were sold to cover part of the expenses incurred in collecting them.

The arrangement followed in this 'Finn' is, with some modifications, that adopted by Hooker and J. B. Hooker in their 'General Plantarum,' as far as that valuable work has been published.

As the publication of this work extended over several years, I have thought it desirable to date each sheet of eight pages of literature, so that there may be no doubt about the rights of priority.

In the spelling of the Finnish geographical plant and other native names, I have adopted the orthography maintained in Hooker and's *Vegetus and English Dictionary* (Finn, Fij, Fijy), and wherever anything at variance with it may be discovered, it must be regarded as a mistake. The name of the group should be without V in, and that of its immediate Finns, which is in strict accordance with their own pronunciation; all other Finns, as *Peppa*, *Stridger*, etc., which have found their way into European languages, should be gradually suppressed; they having been found, in the first instance, from Polynesian, also, like the Tongans, have an V in their language, and naturally take the usual accent to it.

HENRIOLD SERRAVAL.

LONDON,
October 22, 1844.



FLORA

OF THE

VITIAN ISLANDS.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

When in 1836 Steffen Bocklender* summed up all that was known respecting the vegetation of the Polynesian Islands, he was forced to make the humiliating confession that our botanical knowledge of the Viti group was limited to the fact that it abounded in rich forests of sandal-wood; and it is not a little remarkable that it was this single fact which led to the existing intercourse between the savage Vitiens and the rest of mankind, enabling us at the present day to institute, with comparatively little danger from killing victims to civilisation, powerful scientific inquiries.

When Europeans first came in contact with the vegetation of Viti, it was not, strictly speaking, virgin. We know, from traditional sources,† that from time immemorial an intercourse was maintained between Viti and the islands composing the Tongan (Friendly) and Samoan (Navigator) groups; and that the products of these were exchanged by means of large canoes, chiefly built in Viti, whose tree-vegetation assumed greater dimensions than in the other islands just named. In this way not only useful and ornamental plants, but also woods, and a knowledge of the qualities, virtues, and uses of different herbs, shrubs, and trees were doubtless interchanged. The Samoans and Tongans made voyages to Viti for the sake of obtaining timber for canoes, and above all sandal-wood for creating canoes out of it. There is no mention in this early intercourse of Teiki, and we may therefore assume that none took place, sandal-wood, the staple article of this incipient commerce, being in those days not yet known without either in the Society or neighbouring Marquesan Islands. Nor is any mention made of New Zealand, which has but few phanerogamous plants in common with Viti (and these all species widely

* *Journal des Voyages Maritimes*, &c., Vol. 1, 1836, p. 126.

† Compare R. Hermann's 'Viti, a Government Mission in the Viti or Fiji Islands,' &c., London, 1852, p. 295, seq.; and W. T. Pritchard's 'Polynesian Researches,' &c., London, 1896, p. 374, seq.

diffused over Polynesia; whilst among the plants upon which the Maori principally relied for food and clothing there are only two, the Sweet Potato, *Pumpkin*, *Synchrinus* (*Moukaka*), and the *Spermatolium*, also known in Yai before the arrival of Europeans; and both for the Maori seem to have brought along with them when they migrated (presumably tropical home is the *Banksia* group and *Samoa*'s Island.*

European botanists first acquainted with Yai in the year 1818, when Abel Tasman Tasson, the celebrated Dutch navigator, discovered it, rendering upon it the name of *Platan Williams* Island. But two centuries elapsed before this antipodity was more than a mere name in geographical science. Captain Cook, who sighted Yai (Hawke Island), Captain Bigh, of the 'Hector,' who passed twice through parts of this group; and Captain Wilson, of the 'Duff,' whose name was truly lost to the rest of Britain, adding scarcely any new information to our stock of knowledge. It was not until Yai had been visited by De Ville, Dabner, and Wilson that sound science began to prevail.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher visited Yai in 1845 in H.M.S. *Porpoise*. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Hinds and Mr. G. Buxby,—the former, surgeon, the latter, botanist of the expedition. Their collections were principally made near the sea, about Ewa, in Yai Area, and afterwards described by Mr. Hinds in the 'London Journal of Botany,' Vol. II., and the 'Botany of H.M.S. *Porpoise*.' They were nearly species novæ in other Polynesian islands, and few in number. A much more extensive collection was made by the officers who accompanied the United States Exploring Expedition, commanded by Commodore Wilkes,—Horne, Bunkeridge, Peckering, and Bick; the importance of which has been enhanced by its having been placed in the hands of Professor Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who has made known the greater portion of it in his 'Botany of the United States Exploring Expedition,' and the *Phytology* of the

* See Bennett's 'Journal of Botany,' vol. London, 1855, p. 115.—The following is a list of *Platan* known to Yai and New Zealand:—

<i>Stella contracta</i> , Des.	<i>Typha angustata</i> , Des.
<i>Salix repens</i> , Pers.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , Rich. var. <i>pub.</i>
<i>Corollia liliifl.</i> , Linn. <i>pub.</i>	<i>Ruellia luteola</i> , Des.
<i>Hydrocotyle radialis</i> , Des.	<i>Populus contracta</i> , Linn.
<i>Myrica maritima</i> , Des.	<i>Phlox australis</i> , Pers.
<i>Salix procumb.</i> , Des.	<i>Salix distans</i> , Des.
<i>Andros repens</i> , Will.	<i>Lycopodium complan.</i> , Des.
<i>Andros repens</i> , Will.	<i>L. lucidum</i> , Pers.
<i>Plant. umbellata</i> , Des.	<i>Polypodium angustum</i> , Des.
<i>Asplenium papilion.</i> , Pers. <i>pub.</i>	

The *Stella* of Yai, which was brought to Dr. E. A. Mearns, of New Bedford, is of antipodity. *Wright*, *Notes of the Journal of Yai*, which was brought to Dr. E. A. Mearns, of New Bedford, from and to Dr. C. Mearns, *Notes*. The *Cyclopedia* will not yet be given into more detail before any detailed description of the sea.

American Academy, the Ficus and allied Orders being worked up by Mr. Benthedige.*

The next botanical explorer was Frederick W. H. Harvey, of Dublin, who, embarking at Sydney in the missionary vessel 'John Wesley,' touched at Yiti in August, 1853, and thence proceeded to the Tongva group, returning home by way of South America. No account of this visit has been published, owing to a mortal affliction which overtook this accomplished botanist during his passage to the west coast of South America. But it appears that Harvey collected at Laloche, San, Vera, and Yall, on the eastern shore of Young Lays. The specimens, so far as they exist at the British Museum and at Kew, have been interpreted with this Flora.†

In 1854 the British Admiralty determined to commission H.B.M. Herald for the purpose of surveying some of the Micronesian groups of islands in the South Oceanic Ocean, and to extend the command of her to Captain Denton, R.N. Mr. John McVillars and Mr. William Milne were appointed to act as naturalists, the latter as assistant to the former.‡ No connected narrative of this voyage has been published, but a sketch of an expedition made (August 11 to September 25, 1855), up the Fono River to Namani, in Yiti Lays, has been described by Mr. Milne,§ and also by Dr. Ehrenbold, the surgeon of the expedition.¶ Both McVillars and Milne were excellent collectors, who gathered a great number of specimens in Orotia, Yiti Lays, Matinea, Fono, Oua, and Yagana Lays. McVillars was a man of great passion, but for some weighty reason

* With the exception of a few grammatical copies of Mr. Benthedige's papers, of this work which happened to have been sent off to Europe, for which stock was kept in the box which destroyed the manuscript, so that it has now become extremely rare, the publication of the United States Exploring Expedition have not yet been completed, it would be desirable to equalize Benthedige's portion, either transferred or brought up to the present state of science. The United States Government might desirably to grant the same, or more desirable to so with a nation, which may be applied to, which in the same style as before, the intended record of a scientific expedition of which the great American people may well be proud.

† A few dates respecting Harvey's visit to Yiti may be gathered from a letter published in Benthedige's 'Journal of Botany,' London, 1855, p. 22, and the labels attached to his distributed specimens. Though I was so very liberally treated with material, and more cultured his assistance to me, I could not get him to express that on his Yiti visit, he did not intend to go, and knowing the subject to be a painful one to him, I could not urge to beyond a certain point. He did not, however, in conversation that he did not intend going, if any, towards Yiti. Harvey died May 15, 1855, and an obituary notice of his visit published in Benthedige's 'Journal of Botany,' 1855, p. 156.

‡ I told the appointment of H.B.M. Herald from July, 1854, to June, 1855, and was after that time employed by the Admiralty in publishing the results of the voyage and work, therefore, not accept the appointment as a vessel with which my name is so intimately connected. None of the results which I obtained during the voyage in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, are referred to this Flora, as most of them presented not them dealing with those in my 'Botany of the Tongva of H.B.M. Herald.'

§ Benthedige's 'Journal of Botany,' 1855, p. 156.

¶ 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London,' vol. xvii.

he was dismissed the service, and after returning to New South Wales, and accepting engagements there for exploring the shores and bays of several Indigenous islands, he joined some unbalanced leaders, and died still a young man, June 16, 1831.* Miles, who succeeded Mitchell in his post, did not keep the discovery very long, but was dismissed in his predecessor's well-earned steadiness. In Scotland, and engaged more than as a glass-collector, died on the West Coast of India in May, 1838†

In 1838 Mr. W. T. Fildes, R.N.M. Commanded the *Vit*, ordered to England with a document purporting to be the cession of these islands to the Queen of Great Britain; but, though the acceptance of the cession was warmly recommended by the Legislature assembly of New South Wales, and by eminent naval authorities, the British Government, before coming to any decision, determined to obtain more ample information than was at hand, and early in 1838 the Colonial Office dispatched for that purpose a mission, to which I was attached as Naturalist. Leaving Southampton on the 15th of February, 1838, by the *Overland Mail*, I arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 15th of April, and thence proceeded in the schooner ship 'John Wesley' to *Vit*, which was destined on the 15th of May. The first island I landed at, was *Likiep* (May 11); and immediately I touched at *Wotho*, Island of Tarawa (commonly termed *Yuan* in some charts), and thence went, to *Bonaparte*, in the same island, where I arrived on May 21, and remained until June 10, making excursions to the lake on the tip, and to other parts of the island, as well as making some excursions to the northern coast of *Nassau* Looe, and some of the smaller islands in the Straits of *Bonaparte*. On leaving Tarawa in the schooner 'Paul Jones,' I touched at the northern parts of *Tanna* Looe, and on the 22nd of June arrived at *Loroua*, Odoon, whence I proceeded to the small island of *Laka* Odoon, off the north-west side of Odoon, where I remained till June 26th, making various excursions not only on Odoon itself, but the adjacent islands of *Yuan* and *Monroville*. On the 27th of July R. Fildes and myself set out in the schooner ship the *Victor*, *Vit* Looe, touching at *Rua*, the capital of *Vit*, and passing through the *River River* and the *Lake Moon Canal*. Lingering a day or two at *Maitavou*, and visiting the island of *Naigout* and various places on the north coast of *Vit* Looe, we suddenly reached *Nassau*, where we remained until the 16th of July, and then returned once more to *Laka*, which we reached on the 15th of the same month. On the 21st of July I again started in company with R. F. Fildes from *Laka*, this time in the schooner 'Paul Jones.' We called at *Ima*, made excursions to *Nassau*, *Komoro*, and other parts of *Vit* Looe, and went to *Rua* by the coast, and afterwards to *Kabaru* (*Kandaru*), landing at *Yasudi* Bay, the northern side of that island. An attempt made to land at the foot of the mountains of *Laka* Looe failed, on account of the rough sea; but I was able to gain a view to *Guba* Bay, viewing the harbour of *Takabou*, and obtaining on the light in that bay. A second attempt to reach the foot of *Laka* Looe was also unsuccessful; and we, therefore, returned once to *Vit* Looe, ascending the *Nassau* river as far as *Naigout*, a town called *Naigout*,

* *Brown's Journal of Voyages*, part, p. 322.

† *Ibid.* 1838, p. 322.

and thence proceeding to Namsi, the mountain residence of Chief Karubanda, situated in a rich valley (see Frontispiece). From Namsi we paid a visit to Vunavu, the highest peak of Viti Levu, where before we arrived by white men. I remained at Namsi until the end of September, and then returned to the coast with a goodly collection of new or new plants. Mr. Fitzhugh, who had previously gone back, met me at the mouth of the Namsi River with our little schooner, on thence proceeded to the island of Raga (Raga), and afterwards to Kuluva, where we effected a landing near Daka Levu, and ascended in ascending that mountain on September 24th, no European having ever reached the top before. The vegetation was found to be similar to that of Vunavu Peak in Viti Levu, though the two are separated by sea. Calling near some at Tashila, we thence crossed over to Fawa (encountering a fearful gale), and returned to Laka. Our schooner having been repaired, we again left Laka (October 30), landing at Kamasu Levu (Anson of the charts, by mistake), and afterwards proceeded to Raga, or Sandbarred Bay, in Vunavu Levu, where we landed. We continued our voyage to the northern coast of Vunavu Levu, called Marumata (Hakomata), where we went on shore in various places, and rounding Koro. On the extreme extremity of Vunavu Levu, we landed at the island of Faka, and anchored at Vukava, whence I paid a hasty visit to business, to inspect the experimental cotton plantation I had established there. On the 15th of October, we left Vukava for Haka, in Tashila, and thence once more proceeded to Marumata, and afterwards to Laka, which we reached on the 2nd of November. On the 15th of that month I left Ovale for Europe, arriving at Southampton on the 15th of March, 1844, very much distressed in health from a violent attack of dysentery on the homeward voyage. Desirous of making the most of the limited time and opportunity, I engaged at Sydney, at my own expense, a young German, Mr. Jacob Fenzl, as assistant, who proved very able and ardent; but, unfortunately, nearly during the whole time that he was with me he was incapacitated by work through various kinds of illness. On my departure he expressed a wish to remain in Vitiava native ground; and he has since that time made several collections of plants, which are daily incorporated with this Flora. On my return to England I wrote a full official report "On the Resources and Vegetable Productions in the Vitiava or Fiji Islands," which was printed with other notices relating to the subject which the Viti mission was dispatched to describe, and presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty; and also published and signed in the 'Banquet' several new genera and species, as well as a preliminary list of the plants collected by me. A general account of the expedition was brought out by me in 1842 under the title of 'Vitiava: an Account of a Government Mission to the Vitiava or Fiji Islands in the years 1838-41.' With illustrations and a Map (London and Cambridge, Macmillan's), which met with a favourable reception from the press. Colonel Smythe, the head of the expedition, wrote a short official report, which is inserted in the Appendix to my 'Vitiava' where it fills nine pages; but his wife, who accompanied him, afterwards published a narrative of the Mission in a separate form.

In 1844, Viti was visited by Dr. Gaertn., a native of Rotterdam, for the purpose of making collections in Natural History, particularly zoology; but during his short stay in the group he did not attempt to gather botanical specimens, and a list of these was forwarded to the Hollander Museum, and kindly lost to me whilst the preparation of this Flora was going on. A preliminary list of these was published by me in the 'Journal of Botany,' 1844, p. 54, and in that place it is pointed out that Dr. Gaertn. made several highly important additions to the Viti flora. Some of the *Chordea* of that collector seemed to have come into Dr. H. Reichenbach's possession, and are mentioned by him in this work. Dr. Gaertn.'s report was delayed by the great commotional time of Emancipation and Famine at Hamburg, and a short popular account of his visit was published in one of the German periodicals.²

In August, 1852, Viti was visited by Mr. John Gould Triebich, of Chelms, for the purpose of collecting those such ornamental plants as were suitable for introduction in English gardens. He visited Suva, Suva, Suva, and Suva; and not only succeeded in this object, but also discovered several plants new to science. An account of the visit was published in the 'Gleaner's Chronicle' for 1858, p. 283, etc.

The last visitor in the group, of whom I have any knowledge, was Mr. William R. Gillingham, of Sydney, who went thither in H.M.S. Challenger, Commander, London, in May, 1874, and who also published a sketch of his trip.³ Mr. Gillingham was principally on the lookout for ornamental and useful plants; whether he also collected specimens for botanical science is unknown to me.

Surrounding these numerous efforts to explore Viti, tentatively a great part, perhaps the most interesting of the group, remains yet unknown. Little more from the coast of the larger islands has been discovered, and the interior of Viti leaves and its numerous peaks and mountain-ranges will offer a rich field for botanical discovery. Many of these parts are at present inaccessible, owing to the savage nature of the inhabitants, and we can only hope, by direct appeal, to hit the soil which brings over these botanical hoards. But civilization is making fresh strides every day, and ere many years will have passed, we may expect to traverse the whole group with comparative safety, though not without great physical exertion and considerable expense. Even if a good collector need merely use the ground already explored, he might expect to make many valuable additions to the flora; not only would he find plants which, from their geographical range were other Polynesian islands, may safely be expected to occur in Viti, but also genera and species entirely new to science. It has been one of my duties to me in the islands, and complete, as much as lies in my power, the work here begun.

² Cf. I mention rightly, in the *Journal*.

³ Triebich's 'Journal of Botany,' 1874, p. 171. (Much of the information in this sketch is taken verbatim, and without acknowledgment, from the various publications that issued from my pen.—H. B.)

INTRODUCTION.

Yeu, or *Pé*, is an archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, midway between the Tongan Islands and the French Colony of New Caledonia, having, according to Dr. Deussen's calculations, a superficial area equal to that of Wales, or eight times that of the British Islands. The exact number of islands and their exacting it is merely approximately known, only a partial hydrographical survey of the whole group having as yet been made; this would probably be rather laborious than others the archipelago. Viti Levea, Kakaia, Vakaia Levea, and Takaia are of primary, Raka, Kaka, Kaka, and Okaia, of secondary magnitude. Situated between latitudes 16° $37'$ N. and 17° $37'$ N., and longitudes 150° $5'$ W. and 170° $30'$ E., the climate is tropical, but the heat is moderated, in the winter season by the southeast, and in the summer by the north-east trade-wind. 50° Fahr. is the lowest temperature observed in Lohaka by Mr. Williams, and in Kakaia by Mr. Fagan; but, though the mean temperature of the whole group may be taken to be 80° Fahr., the thermometer has been known to rise to 111° Fahr. The country is remarkably less from here,—that name of the French group,—and the only disease Fijians and Europeans have reason to fear is dysentery, unless, if a current belief may be relied upon, before the rains of February and the introduction of foreign humans in those shores, and hence often termed by the natives "the white man's disease."

The time from October till April is the hottest, that extending over the other months the coldest, part of the year. It is during the former when the most rain falls; but the dry and rainy seasons do not exactly correspond with this division, nor is the difference between the wet and dry very marked. There are occasional showers during the so-called dry season in all parts of the group; and in localities like the Banks of Bonaville they may even be termed frequent. The fine weather is expected to set in about May. June, July, August, September, and October are generally dry, and have their hot temperatures, looked forward to by European visitors. How many inches of rain annually fall has not been ascertained; nor would a gauge kept in a single locality only give a fair approximate touch of the average amount, since the difference of the meteorological conditions existing

between the inland and seaward islands, and the lee side and the weather side of the larger islands, is important.⁴

There are, at present, no spring references, but several of the highest mountains, in Kachow, Shale Lave, in Kachow, and the summit of Tashui, west, to their south, have been beautiful in season. Hot springs are not with in different parts, mostly, and are occasionally reported, and between Tsi and Yung a whole island has of late years been dried about the level of the ocean, while traces of precipitation are defined on the southern slopes of Kachow and Yui Lave; all showing that Tsi, though not the base of volcanic action, is not secure against glacial disturbances and their effects. The rivers and alluvial deposits of the great rivers excepted, there is little level land. Most of the ground is cultivated; all the larger islands are hilly, and the largest have peaks very high. Kachow is Yui Lave, and Kachow Lave, in Kachow (both of which were covered by ice, being the most elevated. The soil consists in many parts of a dark red or yellowish clay, or decomposed volcanic rock, which some farmers dry, but being plentifully supplied with water proves very productive. There is hardly a vest of land that might not be converted into pasture, or be cultivated. Almost at every step one discovers that most of the land but at the time of other produce, some crop. Though on the weather side there are relatively more rice, that of them can be regarded as high Kachow, most having established themselves after the glacial period, occupying their site had been abandoned. Kachow does not appear to have any rice of high land beyond what is clustered around the very summit of Shale Lave. The re-establishment of the winds on ground at one time under cultivation can readily be obtained as a proof that the population has seriously diminished, but notice that the Tsi have long ago followed the same system of agriculture as they do at present, that of constantly selecting new spots for their crops when the old ones, which their ignorance prevents them from fertilizing by the introduction of manure, become exhausted.

The aspect of the weather side of the islands is remarkably different from that of the lee side. The latter being with a dense mass of vegetation, large trees, innumerable creepers, and epiphytical plants. Hardly ever a break occurs in the green, nearly level, very hill and dale, except where covered by artificial mounds. Rice and melons are planted, sowing over their crops is, and keeping up the constant growth of trees, shrubs, and herbs. For different in the aspect of the lee side. Instead of the dense jungle, interlarded with clergies and loaded with epiphytes, a fine grassy meadow, low and dense dotted with flowers, presents itself. The northern slopes of Tui Lave and Yung Lave bear this character in an eminent degree, and their very aspect is proof that rain falls in only limited

⁴ A. 1842 (p. 10) by the Rev. Mr. W. H. W. (probably at London, B. 1.) observed that during his visit to the islands, and that in the night of February 1842, from 17. This statement I find in an obscure publication, 'The Asiatic Statistical Periodic Magazine,' London, 1842, vol. 1, p. 16. And having now as confirmed, it may possibly be incorrect, but several others in the article from which it is taken.

erly birds. Lower nearly smooth, sides or without slight depression well in advance. Plum. 4-6, white to buff, dusky. Wings 45-50 mm. (including narrow wing membrane). Grayish buff-colored; with few dark streaks. Feet grayish, often tinged. Length 100-110 mm. (to tip of tail).

[illegible]

Table 1

Read each item a single listed result, copy only

1. Landowners. Fourteen different types of landowners are identified, which are listed below. Some of the entries may be further subdivided into more specific categories, as is shown. They include, I think, all of the most common and important. I would be happy to hear of others.

[illegible][illegible]

1.1.1. Description: Medium-sized, large amounts of material. Strong, more or less irregular, somewhat lumpy surface all over; no to few cracks, mostly in small patches. Surface not completely smooth, somewhat irregular, slightly rough.

[illegible]

U.F. Myriophyllum. Thirt at docks. Very common, mostly below. Flowers purple. The stem is very prostrate and匍匐, the leaves small, with narrow, pointed leaves.

See contact person. Post supplied as local supply indicated. See design and drawing 11.100

[illegible]

1.1.1. **Stomach.** Three or four, red with brown streaks. Fourth largest, white with red. Lengths 0.1-0.2 mm. Contents pale or white. Stomach is unperforated, with 1 or 2 spiral to each cell. First stomach, usually later found. No other structures in food.

LYTH. Hesperis. Flower white. Fruits
obovate. Fruits singly. Immature. Co-
municates to many of us that it is very
rare. However, many think that it is to be
found in the mountains of the Alps, and
many think it is to be found in the Alps.
It is to be found in the Alps, and it is to be
found in the Alps, and it is to be found
in the Alps, and it is to be found in the
Alps, and it is to be found in the Alps.

III. Jambhvan. Three or four, after fasting. Lungs appear as white streaks. Mesenteric vessels. Usually with 10, 11, or rarely more ribs, rarely 12, pointed to 12. Mammary 12, alternating with the lungs. 1 long, 1 short, 10, 11 or 12 pointed with web. (Heteromorphous in disposition. Usually with an additional rib, 12, 13, 14.)

11. *Agaveyan*. Three cylindrical, subcylindrical, round, flattened lobes. Arrows appear to be single pointed. Flowering spikes. Leaves 2 alternate with the smaller ones, yellow, round and pointed the margin, very of a distinct rib like the other cylindrical spikes or nearly the same round like the base. Part of it is a thick, yellow, waxy, round, nearly round.

[illegible]

1.13. **Leguminosae.** These birds are fairly common species, often associated in flocks or mixed flocks. Flowering legumes, especially in trees or shrublands, and sometimes tall grass, all serve them. Many favour locusts, but single-flowered species are scarce. Food assortment is variable.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

white. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXIX. Hemisphaerium. Three to five, ovate, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXX. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXI. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXII. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXIII. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXIV. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXV. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXVI. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXVII. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXVIII. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

LXXXXIX. Hysteronema. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

SECTION II. OXYCHORDIAE

Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile.

XX. Oxychordia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

XXI. Oxychordia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

SECTION III. MEMORABILIAE

Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

XXII. Memabilia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

XXIII. Memabilia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

XXIV. Memabilia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

XXV. Memabilia. Three to five, ovate, sessile, three-lobed, sessile. Style 1, style 2, pistilifer. (Hypoc. chloroph. *hypoc. chloroph.* (p. 104).)

BERTHOLD SEEMANN.

BERTHOLD SEEMANN was born on February 18th, 1833, at Hagen. He was educated at the Lyceum of his native town, the head master being Gmelin, one of the earliest disciples of Schleiermacher's writing. From the son of this gentleman young Seemann received his first lessons in botany, which soon became his chief study. His early acquired taste sprang into writing, his first article having been written at the age of seventeen. In 1851, full of a desire to travel in foreign countries, he went to Kew with the object of doing himself his work of a botanical collector, and worked in the gardens under the then curator, Mr. John Smith. Here he gained the good opinion of Sir W. J. Hooker, on whose recommendation he was in 1852 appointed naturalist to H. M. S. Herald, then employed on a surveying expedition in the Pacific. The post had become vacant by the untimely death of Mr. Thomas Edmonstone. Leaving England in August, Seemann went by way of Malacca and the West Indies, and disembarking at Otago, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, at that time a journey of some days. When he reached the city of Panama, in September, the 'Herald' had just returned from Vancouver's Island. Seemann profited by the delay to explore the Isthmus, and collected materials which enabled him to produce the most complete general description of that country ever published. He discovered not only a number of new plants and animals, but also some curious ichthyofauna in Yucatan. Seemann joined the 'Herald' on January 17th, 1853, and remained with her until the completion of her voyage round the world. He thus had the opportunity of exploring nearly the whole west coast of America, frequently visiting long journey islands. In Peru and Ecuador he went from Puyo through the Peruvian deserts, and across the Cordillera of the Andes to Loja, Cuzco, and Chagual. Subsequently, he traversed several of the western states of Mexico, starting from Mazatlan, crossing the Gila Mountains, and pushing on to Durango and the borders of Chihuahua. At that time, the Comanche and Apache Indians were very troublesome, and Seemann narrowly escaped with his life. In 1855, the loss of the John Franklin began to excite apprehensions in England, and the 'Herald' was directed to proceed to the Arctic region, by way of Eschsch's Sound, to track the the missing voyagers. In the three voyages the 'Herald' made to those regions, a new island was discovered between Asia and America, and the world gained a higher latitude than any other had previously accomplished on that side of America. Seemann collected materials for

of them of the various workmen of Isaac Austin and for the anthropology of the Mayanians. In her various reports, the 'Bancroft' visited especially Bimbaluba and the Baudilla or Baudilla Islands; and in 1888 she began her linguistic course, teaching and working for over three of Hingling, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, the Solons, and Australia, teaching England in June, 1881. Bancroft published a popular version of the reports entitled a 'Description of the Voyage of R.R.R. Bancroft' in 1883, and under the authority of the Admiralty to produce 'The History of the Voyage' containing Plans of Baudilla Bimbaluba, North-western Baudilla, the Islands of Panama, and Hingling. This important work was published in 1888-89 in a thick quarto volume, with 150 plates by Fick, the designs for which were furnished by the J. Hocking whose assistance, as well as that of Sir W. J. Hocking, the author readily acknowledges in the preface.

About this time the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Bancroft by the University of Birmingham, and the Imperial German 'Archiv für Naturgeschichte' made him a member under the name of 'Bancroft'. A few years later he was elected adjunct or Vice-President for life.

In 1888 Bancroft married with his husband, W. E. G. Bancroft, the learned journal 'Bancroft'. This was published in Germany, and lasted on for two years, till the end of 1891.

In 1892 Bancroft went to Canada as official representative of the Museum Society at the meeting of the Dominion Association for the Advancement of Science at Montreal.

In 1898 Bancroft went to the Vol Islands to begin into the natural productions and vegetation of these islands, under circumstances which are narrated in the introductory pages of this volume, and went at length in his popular narrative of the expedition published in 1901, under the title 'Voyage of Discovery to the Vol Islands'. This was important scientific results of the expedition in the present work, the history of which is now published after many suggested delays. It contains the results not only of Bancroft's own explorations, but those of all other expeditions to the thirty three, from Captain Cook's first voyage till the present time. It is the first time that the systematic and characters of these have been properly and carefully worked up, and this work, which must be the foundation of any future Plan of the Tropical Pacific Islands, will hereafter contribute to the natural scientific statements of the limited reader.

The 'Journal of History, Ethnology and Zoology,' was commenced in 1901, on the relinquishment of the 'Bancroft,' of which it was in some way a continuation.

After his return from Vol the time of circumstances such Bancroft went and returning from London and about his work. In 1901 he visited New York, having headquarters on the field of Science, he reached Geneva towards the end of the same month, then proceeded to Paris, Calcutta, Chikichik and Thorey, and returned to Europe old Europe and to France.

Bancroft was elected in 1901 Secretary to the International Botanical Congress, which was held next year in London under the presidency of A. De Vries; but after leaving himself for some months in the duties of his office, he reluctantly left England to explore the highland and other parts of Bimbaluba for the Central American Association. The workmen from England from March 22, August, 1901, when he returned with several new plants, which were intelligently increased in number during his second visit in the following year. An account of this journey was published in 'Thorey on the Baudilla in Panama, Panama and Manilla' (1902), some papers of which were written by Captain Ede, the Chief teacher. The results of

first objection was the purchase by some English capitalists of the Dutch gold mine, in the district of Chiriquí, Kwasaga, and the company secured Bennett's services as managing director. This was most beneficial to the mine, but the work has been disastrous to Bennett. His long and frequent absences from England and attention to business greatly interfered with Bennett's literary work. Still his friends, and he himself, hoped that all this was but temporary, and that Bennett and opportunity would again be found for valuable work.

Bennett started in the summer of 1874 for Nicaragua with some belongings, having suffered severely from fever on his last previous visit. He, however, reached death at the end of July, after a rough journey through the swamps in good health, but in the middle of September he was seized with fever. From this he never rallied; his death, which happened after three weeks' illness, on October 18th, was somewhat sudden, and under circumstances which pointed towards some morbid complication. The next day his body was buried close by his house at the mine, in the little patch of industry and civilization his energy had called into existence in the primeval forest, and surrounded by the tropical vegetation he loved so well.

Besides the books already mentioned, Bennett was the author of many others. In 1858 he wrote the introduction to the '*Pandora's Travels*.' In 1859 he published an introduction of the *Journal* circulated in Europe, with two plates. His '*Popular History of Palau*' (1861) is well known, and has been translated into German by Dr. Bello. His '*British Women on the Viti*' (1862) has been a useful work to students. Among his smaller historical books may be mentioned '*Historical Customs and Manners in their Relation to the Vegetable Kingdom*' (1863); an English translation of Von Kuhn's '*Twenty-Four Years of the Vegetation of the Coast and Islands of the Pacific*' (1863); the introduction to and numerous articles in Huxley and Moore's marvellous '*Treasury of Botany*' (1863); and the '*Popular Naturalization of the American Flora*' (1863). Of botanical papers in review, the Royal Society's *Catalogue* for 1866 mentions fifty-eight under Bennett's name; the first three given to him in description being in the *Reynoldsburg Flora* for 1864.

But beyond his scientific writings, Dr. Bennett was a very prolific author of articles on subjects of general literature and politics. These are still to be met with together in several thousands, in English, German, and several other languages, which he wrote well. He was also the author of several short dramas, two of which have some popularity in America, and *character-pieces of merit*, of which yet he possessed a good knowledge. Bennett was a Fellow of the Linnean, Geographical, and other societies in England and abroad; he took particular interest in the Anthropological Society, of which he was a Vice-President. In history the groups which were especially engaged his attention were the great Caribs and Arawaks (Ann. Soc. vol. xiii.) and other Turbichians, the Iroquois (Ann. Soc. vol. xiii.); the Mohawks ('*Journal of Botany*,' reprinted as a separate work 1863); and the Hesperians. Huxley's '*Scientific Papers*,' vol. p. 133 and p. 139 dedicated to him a beautiful *Homage* (plate from the artist, now Bennett's property, Rome).

Dr. Bennett married an English lady; but had the misfortune to lose his wife a few years ago, leaving one of his daughters in Central America. He leaves no other children.



[illegible][illegible]

This plant was possibly the type of a new genus, but having only two living specimens, I have provisionally placed it in *Melastoma*, though the taxonomic value was rather apparent in its habitus. It is not far from being like either in the form or floral structure *Melastoma*. My friend Roger Tomlinson, n. p. 196, says "the flowers are gamosepalous with five petals." The leaves, which are very young here, are somewhat sickle-shaped, while those found at other places are perfectly flattened, the longest being 1 centimetre long and half a centimetre broad. Perhaps I shall see more, sometime.

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

1. **Epilinum**, Pers. Fruct. 73; Benth. et Hook. f. Gram. p. 166. Herp. distel (x, polygonif.), figs 1-3, epimastactica, caput elliptica, inflexa. Petala 5. Bracteae in dist. glandulosa super dicta; lobesae ventrales, breviter. Ovarium dist. nudo nudum; glomeris parietibus 4 x 4, rarius 8-12, 2-paulo-ovoidatis; stylis integris x. glan. minor distans, oblongata elliptica, x. stigma raris callosulis polystichatis. Stigma lobulatus, parvis, 2-3-nervis. Ovum ovuloid; testa laca, mucosa; nuculeolae dist.-oblongae super epimastactica; alibi distalis x. raris integerrimis; Rostellum ad aliam oblongam x. raris breviter mucosa.

1. *X. suboblongum*, Flors. Faun. n. 444; *var. glabrum*, *foliis subobtusis v. ellipticis, orbiculatis, cuneatis integerrimis v. subobtusis*; *capulis* 1, *foliis subobtusis, ovato-oblongis, laevibus glabris, nervis distinctis, nervis (nervi) nervo-glomeris*. — *Myrsophis suboblongum*, Fernald, *Char. Gen.* 4, 48, n. 5. *Xiphosia integerrima*, Chap. *Ann. des Sc. Nat. 4^{me} ser.* vol. xix, 220. — *Island off Taiwan* (Macneil) n. 126. Also collected at Tonga Island (Fernald) and Tongan Islands (V. S. Eng. Exped.). (Macneil, *Albion* (London).

¹ I find *A. caprea*, Gray ex T. Gussone, Prod. Lillorensis methodi, Ed. in Fideles, Herbarii of Turin, Plant. v. 186, fasc. *Alnus caprea*, Ed. Fidei. Pl. in Herb. p. 187, and, Fidei (Lillorensis) the following: "W. Johnson! Fossil! in Mus. Bot., of which A. Gray has given a good illustration. The 1st and second var. *Alnus caprea* in America's herbaria (Lillorensis)." ²

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

when I came along in order to draw his attention to self-protecting. He recognized a phallus in *Helicobacter*, on the head of *Yersinia*, and as the experiment proved inconclusive, he brought me back under suspicion.

The fact that cotton will grow, and grow well, being established, the success of this and other attempts will clearly depend upon the extent of prepared labor. Those best equipped with the machinery of the spring, and the character of the soil, undoubtedly look forward to a timely supply of it. In Rome, Ontario, and other districts sugar beets are being raised, the farmers go round telling for employment. This is quite an innovation, and shows that the Fugio is becoming gradually accepted in laboring the hard things. When the thirty days have either voluntarily relinquished or have been asked to give up their share of all the growing season, and the labor season, a Wisconsin people will be the immediate consequence, and a local success, by inspired by all farmers to improve. Let the Wisconsin people come to realize that reality can largely make their change away from the fact, that year, the best weather year which they have known, by one week themselves may be specially showing of violent the danger of being caught by the rains and their harvesting, and they will doubtless be made to realize in one week that there are effective and successful skill or rapid action, and so the time will be short that the Wisconsin people

It is well known, says the public journals and the "Commonwealth" referring to the Pine Islands, "as noted by comment on her shipwreck in this column at Portland, Me., that the three samples submitted by Mr. Fishback, the Executive Committee of the Bowdoin County Pine Supply Association, consisted, 'The three samples run of specimens sent forward by British manufacturers; that was a sample of constant course in country now worked from one self-sustaining country; and that the sample obtained from the United States does not come usually on light sea passage between our two nations.' " "It seems to have in mind, that three and similar specimens were worked up, in which, before any sale in the islands and the publication of the specimens upon 1 inch, and before the outbreak of the American rebellion. According to the same 'Commonwealth' would not be prepared to pronounce a mild temper opinion, if that were possible. "The three samples sent by the United States in 1862-1863 would appear material for constant maintenance, and another three would be found some of our island waters, the most white, having the largest single and having the highest price, for being better, sometimes grown in great use on the same of these various islands, and a small part of Florida. For the most supplied every sort of water, from the driest to the most pure, and sometimes does well in domestic life abundant to it.

[illegible]

- | | |
|---|--|
| Single deeply affixed to each other | 6. <i>Formicidae</i> (Kilby Collection). |
| Scutella typically disarticulated. | 7. <i>Butidae</i> . |
| a) after the removal of the head linked | |
| b) after the removal of the head "loosey." | 8. <i>Ichneumonidae</i> . |
| = <i>Stenobothrus</i> | 9. <i>Ichneumonidae</i> . |

[illegible][illegible]

3. 23. setembro, Llan. Sp. 107: São Malapalmaria, São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo (município de São José do Rio Preto); altitude 1.000 m; latitude 23° 23' S; longitude 47° 50' W.

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001609

[illegible][illegible]

There are two varieties of this plant. Of the two *Polypodium Barroetii* mentioned by Poiteau, 1890, but not recorded.

4. *B. Wislizeni*, (sp. nov.) Kerm.; *Salix digitata* F. Schleich., *Salix polistata digitata* Less., *Salix arbuscula* v. *quadrangula* Engelm. spum. latu. nigra, glabra, calicis stellatis, calicula; 8. lignis; capsula ovata v. oblonga apiculata lignosa, raris dem. truncata, 11-angula, striatula elliptica cylindrica, vixis (sepalis) albis. — *E. J.*-166, Pers. Presb. n. 828° non Less. — *Salix* (Roth 1).

Flowers yellow to yellowish green, some which is yellow to the bottom being subdichotomous below, and the calyxes being densely covered with a short, light-green tomentum. It may be identified with the *Thym. phleg.* which Fournier named *A. hirtum*, but there are too significant differences of it of the British Museum. *Epilobium* 22-30 inches long, laminae 10-15 inches long, and 2-3 inches broad apiculate, having from 10 to 20 veins on each side of the middle, arranged at unequal distances. Longest fruit 1 inch long, the longest about the size of those of *A. hirtum*, Linn.

[illegible]

1. H. *intertextus*, Trond. in *St. Rev.* 1: 2, *filis elliptico-oblongis, sessile, circumscissis*.—Hornem. in *Botan. Phyt. Act.* 2: 564. *Jl. Planc. Scand.* in *Verh. Ges. Wiss. Wien.* 20, 1845, p. 583.

Lower uniformly on (left) and top (right) is to be a greater frequency. Bandwidth of (left) long (right) longer than the yellow. Bands 1-2 (left) long and 3-4 (right) both broad.

Male. Antennae, usually slightly filiform; 5 filia; palpi, rarely swollen at distal end; labrum, anteriorly indented; pronotum, usually slender, generally short, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex; subpronotum, indented; thorax, usually slender, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex; elytra, usually short, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex; abdomen, usually slender, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex; legs, usually slender, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex; feet, usually slender, cylindrical, dorsum slightly convex. *Measurements*. Head, 1.5–2.0 mm; pronotum, 1.5–2.0 mm; elytra, 1.5–2.0 mm; abdomen, 1.5–2.0 mm; legs, 1.5–2.0 mm; feet, 1.5–2.0 mm. *Color*. Head, brown; pronotum, brown; elytra, brown; abdomen, brown; legs, brown; feet, brown. *Remarks*. This species is very similar to *Microgaster* but differs in the shape of the head and the shape of the pronotum.

little in Northern Kazakhstan, West from *glaberrimus* earlier type, *volans*, *pilpe* and *maur.* = *C. Ross.*, Pickering's Vole? *maur.* = *maur.*, *Volans*, "Red Kazakhstan" "River or South Group" at the white center. . . . *maur.* throughout the lower districts of the group. In all specimens tall, *maur.* (maur.) = *C. Ross.*

The editors do not employ the first of these, but the letters, when being presented, are read by reading the list, by date, if not desired the contrary. It signed the letter found by Robert in 1866, and referred by him to all observations, was 12 answers.

[illegible]

The Hali known for white Hali's is extremely common, especially from the banks of rivers, where it attains its greatest height, as the Indians call it *Hali*, I believe, being no day is longer. From the richness of light was frequently broken by the heavy aspect of the falling trees. There is a variety with white, another with pinkish skin, both of which are much esteemed by the natives as an article of food. The fishes live best by the lower classes the smaller the trunks. Marston met with this species in the Amazon Islands, and, like C. vulgaris, it is probably indigenous to Rio del Negro.

[illegible][illegible]

3. *B. P. pyrenicola*, (sp. nov.) Nov.: ramuli filiformes breviter pubescentibus densius glaucis, ramuli teretibus, folia ovata subapiculata longitudo 22-25-fidibus; foliola parvis, latis lanceolatis-oblongis striatis lobatis; lobis subulatis; nerv. (pinn.) 10-12; nerv. lat. (pinn.) 10-12; nerv. lat. (pinn.) 10-12; nerv. lat. (pinn.) 10-12.

This tree is slightly taller, and is in leafy appearance, growing in *Broussais* forest, but the leaflets are more deeply divided than any of the other *Myrsine* species. The fruit is of a three-lobed green type, and in the immature leaflets were pointed, on the sides and lateral veins. One very other part of the tree, leaves 12 feet long, leaflets about 1/2 inch long, 1/4 inch wide.

[illegible]

to leaf sheathes; leaflets, five. The surface from 2" below" and "the joint has the effect of the short apical to the side." The leaves are long, acuminate, short on the upper, and pubescent on the upper surface, and more than a foot long. The narrow leaves just with which I am comparing it is *Microcarpa Fendleri*.

Order XXII. COMMARACE.

1. *Burretia*, *Reich. Hand. Bot. vol. 1, p. 187, t. 187*; *Benth. et Hook. f. Fl. Bor., t. 188, p. 191*. Calyx 3-partite, lobes pale, white, somewhat lobed; corolla lobes white, somewhat lobed; lobes white. Petals 5, calyx long, lobes long, lobes long. Stamens 10, 5 above long, 5 below long. Anthers 10, lobes long, lobes long. Ovary 1, lobes long, lobes long. Style 1, lobes long, lobes long. Fruit 1, lobes long, lobes long. Seed 1, lobes long, lobes long. *Burretia* is a genus of the family Commaraceae, and is found in the Philippines. It is a small tree, with a trunk 10-15 feet high, and a diameter of 10-15 inches. The leaves are long, narrow, and acuminate, with a long petiole. The flowers are small, and the fruit is a small, round, greenish-yellow berry. The bark is smooth, and the wood is hard and heavy. The tree is found in the Philippines, and is common in the lowlands. It is a valuable tree for timber, and is also used for fuel. The bark is used for medicinal purposes, and the wood is used for building. The tree is also used for ornamental purposes, and is a popular tree in the Philippines.

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[illegible]

The book is engrossing, but whether the few philistines recognize the value just, like that of the Egyptian story, that Egypt's ruler wrote, has been a little doubtful, as the Egyptian of Memphis, of the 18th c. B.C., was possibly in a different class.

[illegible]

1. *G. grandiflora*, A. Gray, Bot. Wilkes, p. 429, t. 42, glaberrima; (Habit: Single white-
oblongum; semipalmate ovipetala semipalmate lobata; corolla breviter lobulifera; stam-
inum 40-50; ovula 40; style breviter.—Berlin and Tausch, Letz. German. f. n. 429, t. 19,
Hort. Siles.).

They are several forms of this loss, varying principally in the breadth of the bulbs. The flowers are white. The wood is characteristic and useful to identify.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—PLANT INDUSTRY, SERIES 1300. *Thymus argenteus*, petals yellowish white, very small. *Thymus argenteus* var. *argenteus*, petals v. pale.

XXX. *Eniceta*, *Juliana*. Fam. coll. II. p. 113; *Reich. Ver.* n. 4652; *Smith. Fl. Indica*, vol. II, p. 107. *Calyx* lacin. 5, regulariter, 5-lobatus. *Petal.* 5, lanceolata, subaequalia v. oblonga, subulnaeae calycis. *Stamina* 10, circa 10; *filament.* filum; *antherae* glabulae v. pubescentes. *Ovarium* subglobale, 3-lobatum. *Stigma* 3-fidum; *stigma* truncatum. *Legumen* rhombicum, apicibus, compressum, submembranaceum v. lignosum, perispermum, siliis in nervis 2 siliis, utriculis 1, apertis, a sepe perispermatis siliis. *Radix* subglobula, rufa, compressa, mollis v. Prutis: *crassiuscula*, hirsuta; *folia* 3-fidula, siliis saepe in densam profusa; *arbor* densa spinosa, parva, filio; *fructus* siliis. — *Paracelsus*, *Lib.* *Extr.* 404. *Chalcidius*, *H. Boiss.* *Ann.* 1821.

[illegible]

study of *Belonophora* with other Richard Graham. Nothing seems to have taken a comprehensive view of it, though the material on the subject must have been ready. The principal *Belonophora*, *Agathis* and *Chelodactylus*, *Cyrtus* and *Theraps* on forming a closely united group which he was inclined to place near *Epiphanes* in a distinct Order. This Order he termed *Belonophora* and grouped it amongst his *Phyllophorales*, a division of *Phyllophorae* including *Cyrtus* and, now hardly fit, *Theraps* (the latter the *Belonophora* being adapted *Belonophora* in the synonymy). But hardly any one of them has so far furnished points of the general structure. Besides *Agathis*, *Belonophora*, *Cyrtus* and *Theraps* together in the Class *Belonophora* and associated *Chelodactylus* with *Myxozoa* in the Class *Myxozoa*, but he did not add *Theraps* to *Belonophora* (including with *Chelodactylus*, *Belonophora* and *Cyrtus* (see note, don't forget *Belonophora* alone). *C. Belonophora*, again, showed a greater insight into the *Belonophora* system, grouping together in the Class *Belonophora* *Belonophora*, *Agathis*, *Cyrtus*, *Theraps* and *Chelodactylus* whilst placing *Theraps* amongst *Myxozoa* (see above). *Chelodactylus* in the Class, the last associated *Chelodactylus* with *Cyrtus* (including *Agathis*), placed *Belonophora* in their commonest arrangement, though in a different Class (see below), differed according to the establishment of five orders and *Belonophora* and incorporated *Theraps* with the *Belonophora*. F. K. Agassiz (1845) supported in a good way the last four views of the relationship of *Theraps*, *Chelodactylus*, *Cyrtus*, *Belonophora* and *Agathis*. F. K. Agassiz and Richard Graham. *Phyllophorae* have not yet dealt with this group of plants (though, in fact, they passed *Belonophora*, and not *Chelodactylus* and *Theraps* into *Belonophora*, they will probably place them on the side of the *Belonophora*). The relationship between *Theraps* and *Agathis*, *Belonophora* was suggested long ago by Harvey and Murray, and the question, that *Theraps* has no significance, and was discarded and he placed in *Chelodactylus* in several places, we remember that *Chelodactylus* has always been considered amongst *Phyllophorae*, although it has no significance. I would therefore suggest a separation of *Belonophora* from *Chelodactylus* to include *Belonophora*, *Agathis*, *Belonophora*, *Cyrtus* and *Chelodactylus* groups. The other objections formerly mentioned to it derive either of *Agathis* with their superior rank, and *Chelodactylus* with their inferior rank, in a mixture even of the two having the same rank, or of *Theraps* (1845) and *Chelodactylus* (1845) (see above), which is not the case.

Noting that the three just mentioned are natural allies, the speaker argues now that the others should also be placed in the system. He refers to the latter listed in the *Arbitration* for its English's "Proclamation" is cited in this point. Likewise, in the paper on "Arbitration" (*Proceedings of the Arctic Council*, 1988) comes the *Arbitration*, *Arbitration*, *Arbitration* and the greater English are placed now. Proclamation (*Arbitration* for now and take into consideration, and from that point it is not difficult to see).

1. *Balanophora*, *Forest. Chem. Anal.* 1, 66; *Handb. fl. de l'Inde*, *Forest.*, ed. coll., p. 76. Fl. J. *Polynésie* (ed. coll.) p. 10. *Monocot. spontané*; *Monocot. exotique*. Fl. J. *Switzerland*, 2, *Cyprus* 1. *Phylla laurifolia* *clavata*, *integrifolia* v. *puberula*, *laevigata* (Swartz) — *Phylla salomonis* v. *sumatrensis*; *polystachya* *rostrata* v. *separandis*, *capitata* 1. v. *laevigata*; *Phylla laurifolia* — *Cy. separandis*, *Handb. Chem.* n. 718. *Cyparissia* v. *Phylla*. *Spont.*, ed. 2, p. 135. *Abutilon*, *Handb. Fl. Ind.* *Phyll.* n. 338 (ind.).

[illegible][illegible]

* The only representative of this species found in February in Spanish Bay, Costa Rica, found by McIntosh in January upon first passing across to the Island of Punt, and later Malindi, and by Wright in New Caledonia (see), according to specimens preserved at the British Museum. A further search here (see) can find these numbers as yet unrecorded of any *Neopacha*.

pubescent; pedicels somewhat flattened; seeds 11-12-linched; stigmas obscure protruding in Southern Southern specimens; in S. australis, stigmas rather impetuous; shape oblong-obovate 12-15-seeds, -rare large phenomena 1. 1895.

I have named this species *serotina* in honor of the illustrious founder of the genus, Professor Sir George Engelmann. It is a plant of the low, prostrate 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long. It is a plant of the low, prostrate 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long. It is a plant of the low, prostrate 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long.

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The species group *serotina* group, which was shown by me (Engelmann, 1895, p. 189) to be identical with *serotina* group, has been previously found in the 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long. It is a plant of the low, prostrate 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long. It is a plant of the low, prostrate 11 inch long, in very dense, the longest pedicels rather long and 21 inch long.

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large, squamulae cells small; polianthia bracteiform bractlets subulate 2-3-nerve, apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

My specimens have longer bracts than those collected by the American Expedition.

4. **10. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

5. **11. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

6. **12. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

7. **13. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

8. **14. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

9. **15. *Stroph.*** *Stroph.* ; *Stroph.*, *Stroph.*, glabra; corolla trifloranthemph. filis longe et oblique lanceolato-ovatis; ciliis longis; apicalis n. nervi pilosus; tubo antheris [filis] albidis latis; ciliis bracteis; corolla trifloranthemph.—*Manaca* (not of Vavon, *Manaca* [Stromali] n. 115 n. 116). Also collected in Vol. VI. U. S. Expl. Exped.]

¹ *A. nemorosum* spring shoots above 10 inches high. Fruit of a subglobose form seldom?—Stems: Petioles 1/2 of an inch long; blade of leaf 1-2 inches long, about 1 inch broad; deep 2-pinnate.

3. *P. nemorosum*, (sp. nov.) Stems: glabra; stipulae rudibus; foliis breviter petiolatis oblongo-obovatis v. ovali-oblongo-acuminatis basi attenuatis, vixis primariis 11-15-pagis; cymis multifloris terminalibusque foliis breviter petiolatis sessilibus compositis; subflore squamulosis etiam distinctis; drupe rotunda.—Wood of Malindi (Germani) n. 104. n. 1055.

This species could I have named in honour of Mr. Henry Tuckwell thanks owed to him, to those gentlemen and ladies to the credit of whose display the collection of the present and other introduced into the present collection, improved varieties of plants and many other plants, is owed to P. Wilson, Esq. Leaf: 1-2 1/2 in. long; but I may not mislead about these figures. Petiole 1/2-1 inch long. Blade of leaf 1-2 inches long, 1-1 1/2 inches broad. Flowers in no particular way young.

4. *P. Peckhamii*, (sp. nov.) Stems: glabra; stipulae breviter petiolatis foliis breviter petiolatis basi subobtusatis, foliis longe petiolatis oblongis v. oblongo-oblongo-acuminatis in petiolis attenuatis, vixis primariis 12-15; cymis multifloris, pediculis compositis foliis sessilibus, sessilibus; subflore squamulosis; rotunda foliis; drupe 1/2-1 inch long.—Wood of the island of Taitien (Germani) n. 1056.

A very elegant species, named in honour of Mr. W. T. Peckham, by whom my botanical explorations in this island are much facilitated. It is easily distinguished from the other *Pisonia* species by its leaf shape, petioles and nearly sessile drupe and long pedicels. Petioles 1-2 inches long. Blade of leaf 1-2 inches long, 1-1 1/2 inches broad. Petioles 1/2-1 inch long.

5. *P. Buchenavghii*, (long in flower of dense, dark, red, etc.) stipulae rudibus; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis sessilibus vixis et acuminatis basi in petiolis longioribus sessilibus longioribus; pediculis 1-2 terminalibus oblongis vixis et acuminatis sessilibus petiolatis sessilibus; subflore squamulosis; rotunda foliis; drupe 1/2-1 inch long.—Wood of the island of Taitien (Germani) n. 1057.

The leaves of this species are still unknown.

6. *P. Tuckwellii*, (long, 1 1/2); glabra; stipulae breviter petiolatis; foliis sessilibus; sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis vixis et acuminatis sessilibus petiolatis, vixis primariis 10-12-pagis; cymis multifloris terminalibus compositis tripartitis et tripartitis pediculis sessilibus petiolatis sessilibus; subflore squamulosis; rotunda foliis; drupe 1/2-1 inch long.—Wood of the island of Taitien (Germani) n. 1058.

This species is easily distinguished from the other *Pisonia* species by its leaf shape, petioles and long pedicels. Petioles 1/2-1 inch long. Blade of leaf 1-2 inches long, 1-1 1/2 inches broad. Petioles 1/2-1 inch long.

This species is easily distinguished from *P. nemorosum* and probably a distinct species.

7. *P. nemorosum*, (long, 1 1/2); glabra; stipulae rudibus; foliis oblongo-oblongo-acuminatis sessilibus petiolatis, vixis primariis 12-15-pagis; cymis multifloris terminalibus compositis tripartitis et tripartitis pediculis sessilibus petiolatis sessilibus; subflore squamulosis; rotunda foliis; drupe 1/2-1 inch long.—Wood of the island of Taitien (Germani) n. 1059.

Feeding experiments only not collected.

8. *P. nemorosum*, (sp. nov.) Stems: glabra; stipulae breviter petiolatis; foliis oblongo-oblongo-acuminatis sessilibus petiolatis, vixis primariis 12-15-pagis; cymis multifloris terminalibus compositis tripartitis et tripartitis pediculis sessilibus petiolatis sessilibus; subflore squamulosis; rotunda foliis; drupe 1/2-1 inch long.—Wood of the island of Taitien (Germani) n. 1060.

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Has the Pledge and Vice Presidents from the College been written up by the law

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

The allied order, or rather suborder of *diapnoctes*, *Stenocera*, is represented in tropical Polynesia by *CtenoPlatycerus*, *Stenocera*, *S. gracilis*, *Ydus*, a species of *Stenobothrus*, and *CtenoStenobothrus*. A. Krom, from the Hawaiian group. I only add that the genus *Stenobothrus*, Krom, differs from *Stenocera*, Poulton, p. 333, where the *diapnoctes* (forming suborder) may only appear rarely. *Stenobothrus* is larger and *diapnoctes* is, I think, to be divided into *Stenobothrus*, which show some further similarity placed in *Stenocera*, no pointed out by me. • *Journal of Entomology* 1 (1897) : 208. There are in *Stenocera* species all kinds and numerous forms.

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[2] J. Matzuka, *Funk. Ekv.*, vol. 1, p. 9; *glavno*, *ispis*, *uvod*, *uvod*, *uvod*; *Ekl.*
[*Uvod u Teoriju i Analizu*, 1968].

1. *P. Wilsoni*, *nom. nov.* *Ann. of Ent. Soc.* 1921, p. 128 (Tab. XLIV.); glabrous; both opposite & verticillate semi-oblong to 1, scarcely oblong, sometimes in petioles extremely acute orifice-like; cymules axillary, axillary also subulterior-lateral; calyx suboblongo-ovate; hypanth (length); lobes oblongo-obovate, sometimes long exserted, rarely lobes; drupe . . . (Vill. Rev. (Horn) 5).

A young growing shrub, with dark branches glabrous in all its parts, and in flower not unlike *P. spicata*, *P. Woodi*? (young being then a tree-like long cylindrical petiole, but then 2-3 times round). *Cyma* sometimes double (uncommon). In specimen the lower lobe of the corolla is truncate and the upper 2 the same and overlapping the two lower ones.

H. Wilsoni (at H. 1921), *Impatiens Wilsoni* (Wilson), from specimens collected by W. J. Wilson. Fls. 5, 6-7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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¹ The meaning of *dominant group* is sufficient for *P. alpinus* to be a dominant group in the sense of P. van der Pijl. (Poulsen, 1964, p. 34), and even being a subdominant in the sense of P. van der Pijl (1964, p. 34). The term *dominant group* is used here in the sense of P. van der Pijl (1964, p. 34), and not in the sense of P. van der Pijl (1964, p. 34), and not in the sense of P. van der Pijl (1964, p. 34).

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27. Agaveyev, I. (Bry. Chuvstvenno and Zhizn'), is not help other species besides the following in part and with the same conditions.

3. *H. castaneiventris*, A. Camp. Bot. Willd., vol. 1, p. 101. Intra albugineo vix albugineo-lanceolato, viximae auriculae laci maculatoque glabris viximae albicis, nervis laevib. subnerviis 10-15. Radix crinitissima, et postea subcapitata; petiolato-lanceolato-lanceolato nervis laevibus foliis petiolis subteretibus, lanceolis sub basi breviterque breviterque pubescentibus, nervis 6-10. Viximae albugineo-lanceolis subcapitatae nervis glabris pubescentibus. Nervis viximae. Viximae. 2-3. 10-15. — *Monocotyledonae* of Chatham, Bahamas (L. B. Ryd. Ryd.). V. L. Linn. and Chatham Linn. (Linn.). 1. 10-15.

This species of *Neotoma* is found in the larger islands, having at least some 30-50 ft. high, but gradually very irregular and broken, which equally decreases being exposed to the influence of the surface. With the "cavity" and "vent" of some good solid stone, for those of the greater quantity of the surface. This is not a natural one, but a very old one. There are many other specimens of the same. The first to find the one of a person's eye, is the most difficult to find in a good place. The shape of the eye, in the old one is quite like that of the present one, but the present one is of the same shape, being, though, the most perfect of the two. The present one is of the same shape, being, though, the most perfect of the two. The present one is of the same shape, being, though, the most perfect of the two.

3. *M. grandifolia*, Alph. Br. Comb. in Ed. Prod. 1: p. 174. After *Myrica grandifolia* has acquired pleistocene-affinity to the *Myrica* of stages 3-5; R. et F. var. *spicata*.—*M. straminea*, L. Gray, Bot. Wilkes, p. 88, var. *obesa*.—*Myrica crumena*, Tuckerm. = *Myrica* ?—*Myrica*, in *Myrica* (L. N. Engl. Transl.)

doi:10.1017/S0007122612000090

¹⁴ Evans, 'Notes on *Chrysomelids of America's Southern Borders*', 1861, p. 85: 'From the Big Islands I brought specimens of what I take may be some groups of *Chrysomelids*, with otherwise distinct legs, and a more of ignorance completely obliterated species, new colors, and a group of 4 or 4 broad elytra, but without much similarity of it, unless the *Chrysomelids* already seen were considered.'

Further collected in New Colombia: *guianensis* (allotype) in very near *Mayanensis* (Bogotá, 1941), and

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TYPE. *Chlamydomas*, male. Can. Test. High 3-4; L 1.5; Tib. seg. 10; L 1.5-1.75. Body 2-3 colored. Petiole completely smooth. Dorsal, lateral and glandular scutellae, even labialae slightly or possibly also basocaudal alarocaudalae. Headline is complete for the scutellae; anterior 2-3rd antennal segments are complete.

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7111. *Stachnaria*, Juss. Filix. Hb. Hb. 235. Webb & Britton, p. 533. Fronds sessile, rigid, glaucous; ligulate; petioles spinulose; petioles, 2-3 dm. long, branch hard, less spinulose above. Fl. ♂: Pedicels 4-partite or 5-lobed, lobes 1-2, not 3-partite; segments under microscopical view like spinulose branch segments, in perianthium 4-lobed. Stamens but sparsely proligell. agnate. Pistil rudimentary, divided or 3-lobed, glabrous; not but bract-like; bract-like glabrous. Fl. ♀: Pedicels 4-lobed, lobes 1-2, not 3-partite; segments under microscopical view like spinulose branch segments. Ovaries 1-lobed, a perianth 4-lobed, a style 1-lobed.

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The *Chrysomelid* is now found in every part of the Empire, though never more than locally common, probably on

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am. răsărit, răsărită, răsărit apăs. - Călătoria răsărit, răsărită. - Așternut-întins. - Pă
tina 2. răsărită, răsărită, răsărită, răsărită sau... Kila dintr-un pământ r. răsărit.

1. *B. Magerusae*, sp. nov. Tibialis, 4: pulvillus ampliflorus; venter applanatus; laminae mediae, unciniformes, serratae, denticulis pulvinatis subapiculatis; tegulae oblongae, apice vix apiculatae, subcylindricae; fulcris brevibus, fulcris latioribus, apiculatis; calcitrans, fulcris minus minus longis, fulcris mediae elongatae, velle 1-ventralis, oblonga, in fovea vix reflexa; velle parva in ad basalem marginem subint. subapiculato-denticulata, denticulo apicali, apicali parva subapiculata; apice oblonga, denticulis reflexis fovea, fulcris subcylindricis, angustis, apice subapiculatis.—Found at Noyon-sur-Seine, France, 1 ♀, 1 ♂.

¹ Endowment, standing on all fours, and showing one long neck with. Lower body from 1/2 to 2/3 as long as head. Outer body green, spotted with black. Eye and mouth white. Nostrils, base of snout at nostrils 21. Wings brown-black, outer margin blackish. Primary veins and veins below submarginal blackish to black brown. Secondary veins, median branch with black, trifurcate, gray. Radial unspotted, but gray subapically. First tail vein, the fourthly seventh count.

Only Russian olive specimens (Banksia latifolia, Banksia cuneata) in 1941 were found with *Scymnus* on *Banksia*, and *Agathidium* (agathidium species) on *Leptocarpus*, but *Agathidium* agathidium. Colonies on *Leptocarpus* were found in 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605,

NEW *Chalcidius*, 18 Mo. in Nat. Hist. p. 178. *Regulus etingula etingula*, (Thun.) *Labellum* non adnatum plus vel minus emarginatum, rugosum, labellum cum tribus, adnatum v. rudimentum. Tib. non adnatum, the 2d. epimeral (Gaster) often a 3d. segment; this more rarely 2. Tib. simple, 4-jointed, sometimes 5-jointed.

[illegible][illegible]

¹ Polle venguerada, vengre polisher lase lase; lase lase vengre polle d'elme. Itz, d'elme, vengre, vengre, lase lase vengre polisher. Polisher vengre lase lase vengre polle d'elme vengre polle d'elme.

[illegible]

Polina is a girl of 12, has long, golden-brown hair, blue eyes, pink cheeks, blonde hair. She is very friendly, but she is not very smart. She is very kind, but she is not very smart. She is very kind, but she is not very smart. She is very kind, but she is not very smart.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Abstract

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

Table 2 **Demographics**

The genus *Myriophyllum* was paraphrased as *Phyllitis* Island, a similar species being referred to it by Kuhn under the pseudonym name of *M. phyllitis*.

[illegible][illegible]

1. *H. H. inflexus*, (sp. nov.) Russ. : *hurets*, gl'nye, zoloto-zelenye, klyu-vozd., sredn. vel., 4-5 sm; *polosovaya inflexus inflexus* compress., apic. 2-3 sm; *variegatus cylindric* *inflexus*; *H. h. inflexus* of *H. h. inflexus* (Russ.) n. H. H. ex. *hurets*, *hurets*, *hurets*.

*This section was substantially revised after presentation. Previous descriptions may be somewhat disturbed by the individual preferences and peculiar psychological experiences. None of the experiences may be taken as the sole index to describe the color. It is quite that of Berlin and Fiske's. Table 12 shows how, with 2 levels in 10 bins, 10 bins of 10 1-5 colors bins, and 10 10 colors bins. There are 25 primary colors and 100 very fine secondary ones. The primary colors are arranged and so long as the colors, being divided into 5 categories, which are then 5 bins, long, and clearly, narrow, and very fine.

[illegible][illegible]

marginis prostratis integerrimis teretibus.—YUN (Hilleb.). Also from Sanislado Islands (Hillebrand & E. Nelson? Moore?).

3. *P. cuneata*, Kunze, Syn. Fil. p. 36 et 369; rhizomata cespitosa; stipulae sessilibus, lobatis; laminae sessilis, glabrae, lobatae bi-vel tripinnatifidae; nervorum palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, septuaginta quatuor vel quinquaginta, septuaginta vel octidua, venositate interlobulorum subparallelis, angustiusculis decussatis, nervellum oblongum vel oblongo-lanceolatum, nervigine nervorum sessilibus, lobatis lanceolatis, apiculatis, integerrimis, apice recurvis nervis; costa simplifera vel bifida; nervi costarum marginis prostratis nervulorum teretibus.—First Lays (Purmann? n. 364, Hilleb? Harvey?), Matsuo (Dr. E. Hilleb?), and San (McGillivray?). Also from the Tongue Shoals (Kaplan Cook? E. Nelson?), Kuremura and Anderson, San Filippino (McGillivray?), New Caledonia (McGillivray? E. Nelson?), and Ujeda (Nagayama? Islands (Dr. E. Hilleb?).

4. *P. spinulosissima*, Hilleb, Fil. vol. 4, p. 36; rhizomata teretia; stipulae sessilibus; laminae lobatae, sessilis, lobis apice palmatis; laminae sessilis, venositate, palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, profundis pinnatifidae; nervorum palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, septuaginta vel octidua, venositate interlobulorum subparallelis, angustiusculis decussatis, nervellum oblongum vel oblongo-lanceolatum, nervigine nervorum sessilibus, lobatis lanceolatis, apiculatis, integerrimis, apice recurvis nervis; costa simplifera vel bifida; nervi costarum marginis prostratis nervulorum teretibus.—First Lays (Purmann? n. 364, Hilleb? Harvey? Dr. E. Hilleb? Hilleb?). Also from the Tongue Shoals (E. Nelson? Dr. E. Hilleb?), Anderson (McGillivray?), and Sanislado Islands (Hillebrand?).

5. *P. cordata*, Kunze, Pal. n. 36; rhizomata teretia; stipulae sessilibus, lobatis; laminae sessilis, lobatae, sessilis, lobis apice palmatis; laminae sessilis, venositate, palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, profundis pinnatifidae; nervorum palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, septuaginta vel octidua, venositate interlobulorum subparallelis, angustiusculis decussatis, nervellum oblongum vel oblongo-lanceolatum, nervigine nervorum sessilibus, lobatis lanceolatis, apiculatis, integerrimis, apice recurvis nervis; costa simplifera vel bifida; nervi costarum marginis prostratis nervulorum teretibus.—First Lays (Purmann? n. 364, Hilleb? Harvey?), and from the Tongue Shoals (Hillebrand?), New Caledonia (McGillivray?), and Sanislado Islands (Hillebrand? Hillebrand?).

— Called the *Mano de Filicina*, the Filicina does not see the name of this plant in its history?—
E. Hillebrand.

XVII. *Eleutheria*, Ford, Trans. Phil. p. 135. *Eleutheria* stipulae sessilibus, lobatis; laminae sessilis, lobatae, sessilis, lobis apice palmatis; laminae sessilis, venositate, palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, profundis pinnatifidae; nervorum palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, septuaginta vel octidua, venositate interlobulorum subparallelis, angustiusculis decussatis, nervellum oblongum vel oblongo-lanceolatum, nervigine nervorum sessilibus, lobatis lanceolatis, apiculatis, integerrimis, apice recurvis nervis; costa simplifera vel bifida; nervi costarum marginis prostratis nervulorum teretibus.—First Lays (Purmann? n. 364, Hilleb? Harvey?), and from the Tongue Shoals (Hillebrand?), New Caledonia (McGillivray?), and Sanislado Islands (Hillebrand?).

— Called the *Mano de Filicina*, the Filicina does not see the name of this plant in its history?—
E. Hillebrand.

3. *E. adpressifolia*, Ford, Trans. Phil. p. 135; stipulae sessilibus, lobatis; laminae sessilis, lobatae, sessilis, lobis apice palmatis; laminae sessilis, venositate, palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, profundis pinnatifidae; nervorum palmarum lobulorum primariarum, lobulorum secundariorum, septuaginta vel octidua, venositate interlobulorum subparallelis, angustiusculis decussatis, nervellum oblongum vel oblongo-lanceolatum, nervigine nervorum sessilibus, lobatis lanceolatis, apiculatis, integerrimis, apice recurvis nervis; costa simplifera vel bifida; nervi costarum marginis prostratis nervulorum teretibus.—First Lays (Purmann? n. 364, Hilleb? Harvey?), and from the Tongue Shoals (Hillebrand?), New Caledonia (McGillivray?), and Sanislado Islands (Hillebrand?).

numerous, inflorescence panic.—*Vol. (Norman?)* n. 409, 410. Also from Jackson (McWilliams?) and Tule (Honey?) n. 333.

10. *A. ramosum*, Lam. *Boiss. Méd.* vol. 2, p. 339; *Flascone repens*, palea nigrescente calathidis vatis; stipules acuminatae, apice obtuso; frondibus monostachyis & substachyis, oblongis v. ovatis, sessilibus, bipinnatis; pinnis primariis pinnatis ovatis apice emarginatis obtusis v. obtusis, secundariis linearibus, sessilibus, basi cuneatis, apice obtusis, vixius dentatis; nervis ferebus, nerviculis; costa laminae, in nervis lobatae panic.—*J. affinis* (St. Yps. Fl. p. 48.—*Vol. (Hill?)* Honey?). Also from Jackson (McWilliams?) and Tule (Honey?) n. 333.

11. *A. leucophyllum*, Lam. *Boiss. Méd.* vol. 2, p. 339; *Flascone repens*, apice pinnatis linearibus, sessilibus v. stipules acuminatae, apice emarginatae; frondibus linearibus, sessilibus, vixius calathidis monostachyis, vixius v. substachyis; pinnis pinnatis & substachyis monostachyis sessilibus, oblongis oblongis, sessilibus, apice obtusis, vixius dentatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis; vixius in nervis lobatae panic.—*Thymus leucophyllus*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 33.—*Vol. (Norman?)* n. 333; *Hill?* *Hill?* Also from Jackson (McWilliams?), New Tule (Hill?), Lake of Pine (McWilliams?), and Tule (Hill?) n. 333.

12. *A. thymifolium*, Hook. *Fern. Fl.* p. 138; *thymifolium*, stipules elongatis, emarginatis, sessilibus, glabris v. quibus calathidis, glabris; frondibus sessilibus, vixius lobatis, basi cuneatis, pinnatis; pinnis lobatis, sessilibus, pinnatis, apice emarginatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis; vixius in nervis lobatae panic.—*J. affinis* (St. Yps. Fl. p. 48.—*Vol. (Hill?)* Honey?). Also from Jackson (Hill?) n. 333.

13. *A. bipinnatum*, Hook. *F. & B. Bot. Beech. Fl.* p. 114, in vixius, L. *Boiss.* p. 170; *calathidis emarginatis*, basi cuneatis; frondibus linearibus, bipinnatis; pinnis subpinnatis, pinnatis, sessilibus, linearibus, sessilibus, oblongis, sessilibus, apice emarginatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis.—*J. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 33; *Boiss.* vol. 2, p. 33. *J. prostratum*, Hook. *Fern. Fl.* p. 114.—*Calathidis*, L. *Boiss.* p. 170. Also from Tule (Hill?) n. 333.

14. *A. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 170; *thymifolium*, stipules linearibus, sessilibus, sessilibus, basi cuneatis; frondibus linearibus, bipinnatis; pinnis subpinnatis, pinnatis, sessilibus, linearibus, sessilibus, oblongis, sessilibus, apice emarginatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis.—*J. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 33; *Boiss.* vol. 2, p. 33. Also from Jackson (Hill?) n. 333.

Keyed related to *A. thymifolium*, Hook. from Boiss.

15. *A. thymifolium*, Hook. *F. & B. Bot. Beech. Fl.* p. 114, in vixius, L. *Boiss.* p. 170; *calathidis emarginatis*, basi cuneatis; frondibus linearibus, bipinnatis; pinnis subpinnatis, pinnatis, sessilibus, linearibus, sessilibus, oblongis, sessilibus, apice emarginatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis.—*J. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 33; *Boiss.* vol. 2, p. 33. Also from Tule, Honey (Hill?) n. 333.

16. *A. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 170; *thymifolium*, stipules linearibus, sessilibus, basi cuneatis; frondibus linearibus, bipinnatis; pinnis subpinnatis, pinnatis, sessilibus, linearibus, sessilibus, oblongis, sessilibus, apice emarginatis, nervis emarginatis, nervis densis lobatis.—*J. thymifolium*, Presl, *Boiss.* p. 33; *Boiss.* vol. 2, p. 33. Also from Tule, Honey (Hill?) n. 333.

ovoid anglic, oblong, inflexed, l. v. glabrous long acute slender, capsularities setaceous.—*Pop. pedum* *crucifera* Blume, *Fl. Ind.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

1. *S. lanceolata*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222; *oblongata* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

2. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

3. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

4. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

5. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

6. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

7. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

8. *S. angustifolia*, Presl, *Veget. Presl.* p. 222. *Stemmate* *crucifera* *repens*, *pubis* *arctostaphylos* *arvensis* *ovoid* *crucifera* (epilobium *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* p. 154, t. 55, f. 2. *Stemmate* *crucifera*, Hook. *Sp. Fl.* vol. 5, p. 448.—Yün (Hilleb.). Also from Szechuen (W. G. Gilguy?).

Comandra Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

4. *A. Linnæi* (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

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6. *A. Linnæi* (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

7. *A. Linnæi* (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

8. *A. Linnæi* (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

→ *Folia* *Verba* (Pursh).

9. *A. Linnæi* (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).—Described by Linnaeus in *Sp. Pl.*, 1753, and described by Kunze in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)). The specimens from the Komander Islands are smaller than Kunze's, but very much like those of the leaves. It seems to be a most species of the Komander Islands. (Walters, in *Bot. Zeit.* 1830, p. 100, as *Comandra* Linnæi (Walters) (= *Coma*, *Verba* (Pursh)).)

[illegible]

1. *En. subopaculum*, sp. n. (Fig. 102, p. 103) [Hypogaeus]; amphicarpic, small, domate, subcylindrical, sessile; this species abounds in some boggy subarctic spruces, semi-erect, with stipules, apertures opening to the sides, distinct hemispherical, very rarely reduced to small papillae; scabrous outside, margin little lobulate; lower papillae dark-red; apex even; distinct reddish-brown veins; filigree very coarse, smooth, white; smooth hyaline; apothecia very small; rare; rare. — Vol. 102 (p. 103).

These looker high or none, very poorly-moulding *Hydrophages* relatives, but more rigid, and still lower off a more difficult way to examine.

Fig. 10. Fig. 1 (continued) illustrating: (a) leaf with the point further enlarged, and cross-section and venation showing the structure around the vascular bundle, all indicated.

[illegible]

Blackburn II description, but with the addition of the semi-rigid stems and gynoecia, and the cells

Table 10.1. Fig. 2. plot of the residual due to 1, a half-wave voltage problem, including a correction factor.

[illegible]

Table III.1. Fig. 1, part of the national data; 2, a leaf, which position during the fall in the sample, was 3 (non-germinated, uncollected).

III. *Larvaceum*, Thaps, Linn., 48, p. 46. Este constă, după unele observații particulare, a razei luminoase la care aparține. Pe lângă acestea apar și protiste, singurele care apar în lume. Trebuie să se înțeleagă că, în afară de acestea, sunt și altele care apar în lume. În afară de acestea, sunt și altele care apar în lume. În afară de acestea, sunt și altele care apar în lume.

[illegible]

The following two species have not yet been met with in N_1 , N_2 , or N_3 . *P. (Pseudolabus) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. vol. 6, p. 369, *prosperta*. Van der Beek et Jacq. Royal Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

1. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

Pavettia hirs. Jacq. Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

XVIII. *Pavettia hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

The following species have not yet been found in N_1 , N_2 , or N_3 . *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

1. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

2. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *P. (Pavett) hirs. Jacq.* Des. Journ. 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

TABLE XIX. *HEMIPHYLLIDAE*.—Previously mostly described as *hemiphyllid* or *hemiphyllid* species (large pseudolabus). The species of *hemiphyllid* have been described as *hemiphyllid* or *hemiphyllid* species (large pseudolabus).

The following have been found out of N_1 —1. *Hemiphyllid* 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 2. *Hemiphyllid* 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 3. *Hemiphyllid* 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 4. *Hemiphyllid* 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193. 5. *Hemiphyllid* 1, 193.—*Stenon*, Tychis (Pavett) 1, 193.

20. *Stichopylethra*, Fr. *Stigma* curvum, subim. Lamella sublonga, immixta, subultriorum; sub longitudinaliter hinc, hinc sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

1. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

21. *Stichopylethra*, Fr. *Stigma* curvum, subim. Lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

1. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

2. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

3. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

IV. *Stichopylethra*, Fr. *Stigma* curvum, subim. Lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

1. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

2. *S. curvum*, Fr. Epist. p. 488; pilis parvis, sublongis, subultriorum, subultriorum; lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

V. *Stichopylethra*, Fr. *Stigma* curvum, subim. Lamella sublonga, sublongitudinaliter sublongitudinaliter, sublongitudinaliter. — Fr. Epist. p. 488.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

1000

Distillation membranes, Ford. *Repts.*, p. 2.—Vol. hardly not specified (Henry?) in this.

100

Phaeoporus nigritarsus, n. sp. *Agar.*, p. 8. (Nyl.) *Ann. of Trans. Inst. (Hort.)* 1904, 20, 1.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Transmittance: 80% (at 25°C, 1 cm path length, and specified solvent) in this table.

Monoclonal antibodies. From: *Smith, J. ed., "Cell, Tissue and Tumor Immunology" (New York)*

[illegible]

I have added this one page to bottom of my book. Dr. Henry Briggs, of the United States, writes to Mr. V. Leitch of a "Plot at Madison," and several valuable botanical papers. I cannot tell how to be placed in the order of Miscellaneous at Madison and Bristol, though the position are questionable. There is only one other letter, 20, 21.

5. *T. velutinoscapula* (sp. nov.) Ross, 1964, [CIT.]—*Edwardsia* sp., Ross, in [Smith, 1963, p. 216]—[Smith, 1963, p. 216].

[illegible]

Figures 1 and 2 are photomicrographs of the same area as shown in Fig. 3, at higher magnification. The grain boundaries are clearly visible.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Chalc. strigifrons</i> , Lin. | Nepes, p. 87.—Höl., headlight not specified (Harvey?). |
| <i>Neurocyba strigata</i> , Pers. | Nepes, p. 78.—Höl., headlight not specified (Harvey?). |
| <i>Metaka strigosa</i> , Pers. | Nepes, p. 75.—Höl., headlight of <i>Leptode</i> , Harvey? |

1000

- This is related to knowledge from a Bayesian, as I have called it.

INTRODUCTION

1. **Introduction**
 2. **Background**
 3. **Methodology**
 4. **Results**
 5. **Conclusion**
 6. **References**

[illegible]

- Melospiza cinerea*, L., Song. Pages p. 88.—The Yellow Warbler (*Sparcus*).
Melospiza cinerea, Linn. Pages p. 88.—Yellow Warbler (*Sparcus*).

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

- Shawcross, J. R. C. *Report*, p. 548.

Abstract

- [illegible]

on both sides. *Humulus lupulus*, but flowers here for silicles, as often of the seedling of their next number.

COMPOSITACEÆ.

Fernandesia Chilappæ, Lam. P. 35, line 11. *fern* above, read: "green" for "grey."

FABACEÆ.

Troch. plantaginifolia, Benth. Supra, p. 130. Add as synonym: *T. truncata*, Poite. in Benth. *Annals of Fl. Ind. vol. 3, no. 100*. *Ann. Journ. de Bot. Ind. vol. 3, p. 134*, where I have been able to locate this plant, through Professor A. Gray's kind offices.

Troch. maculata, Benth. Supra, p. 130, line 14. *fern above*, read: "red," instead of "and."

ERICACEÆ.

Nov. 1. With the receipt of the *Vindex* number of this paper, I have completed my "Revisions of the Natural Order Ericaceæ," with illustrations annex, London, Baill and Co., 1860. The whole *Vindex* is devoted now for notice of what there are represented in Vol. 10.

Troch. I. RHODODENDRON.—*Stemata pedunculata* *ramosa* *apiculata*. *Orchidea* *Rhys* *ramosa* *2-nervata*. *Albicans* *apiculata*.

Hydrocotyle, Lam. ex *part.*

Hydrocotyle, H. G., *form.*

Troch. II. RHODODENDRON.—*Stemata pedunculata* *ramosa* *apiculata*. *Orchidea* *Rhys* *ramosa* *2-nervata*. *Albicans* *apiculata*.

Apocynum, Ell.

Hydrocotyle, *form.*

Troch. III. RHODODENDRON.—*Stemata pedunculata* *ramosa* *apiculata*. *Orchidea* *Rhys* *ramosa*.

Hydrocotyle, *form.*

Hydrocotyle, *form.* (*Hydrocotyle* in this genus generally 12-15 in several rows.)

Hydrocotyle, A. Gray.

COMPOSITÆ.

Hydrocotyle *Viridula*, A. Gray. Supra, p. 135.—Add as synonym: *Markea* *Viridula*, Benth. *Fl. Ind. vol. 3, p. 134*. *Hydrocotyle* *perfoliata*, P. Benth. *Supra*, vol. 3, p. 13. *Hydrocotyle* *perfoliata*, P. Benth. *Supra*, vol. 3, p. 13.

According to Benth. the genus *Hydrocotyle* should be merged into *Markea*, and this particular species, which is also found on the west coast of New Holland, should bear the name *Markea* *perfoliata*.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Leontodon *lanceolatus*, A. Gray. Supra, p. 135.—*Stemata* *ramosa*. *Viridula*, "Benth."

The leaves are said by the authors to spring from roots and corolla black.

ERICACEÆ.

Hydrocotyle *Markea*, Benth. Supra, p. 135.—*Stemata* *ramosa*. *Viridula*, "Benth." in *Ann. Bot.*

Stemata, *form.* Supra, p. 135, in *Ann.*

This name must give place to that of *Stemata*, Benth., which has the right of priority by some months. (*Stemata* *form.* 1, 135.)

Eleutherus Kibikuanus, Oshin. Supra, p. 142.—Vol., hardly not specified (Harvey?).

Reichow (Fl. Supra, vol. II, p. 142) refers this point to E. Kibikuan. Then, and does not think that our specimens can be referred to this one, whether the words be mistaken or not. I could not find records and material evidence for same individual.

DIAGNOSIS.

Corbis diademata, Pers. Supra, p. 108.

Reichow (Fl. Supra) indicates, I think, slightly to E. Kibikuan, adding as synonyme of Reichow, W. = O. diademata, Pers., and O. diademata, P. Kibikuan.

CONCLUSIONS.

A. Gray for Manila Forest, Borealis Forest, p. 144, gives the name of *Eleutherus Kibikuanus* as synonyme of *Flora*, but no indication. He refers to it as a *Flora*, which I had called *E. Kibikuan*.

Chlorophanes apicalis, Oshin. Supra, p. 171. Also common in tropical Australia (P. Kibikuan).

Phaethon fasciatus, Oshin. Supra, p. 171.

Reichow (Fl. Supra) refers this to *Eleutherus Kibikuan*, B. K. (Borealis Kibikuan, Supra).

Eleutherus diademata, Oshin. Supra, p. 171.

Reichow refers this to E. Kibikuan for diademata. I agree, Reichow, but I had called this *Eleutherus*.

Arctia umbra, Pers. Supra, p. 171.—Vol., hardly not specified (Harvey?). Also in tropical New Holland (P. Kibikuan?).

SOLANUM.

Solanum acanthopappus, Schrad. Supra, p. 171.

This is according to E. Kibikuan, *Fl. Kibikuan*, Supra, vol. I, p. 171 of *Flora*, Vol. III, p. 171, and *Fl. Kibikuan* of Schrad.

Solanum Kibikuan, E. Kibikuan. Supra, p. 171.—Vol. of *Flora* (Harvey?).

Solanum repens, Pers. Supra, p. 171.—Vol. of *Flora* (Harvey?).

Physalis peruviana, Linn. Supra, p. 171.

Reichow (Fl. Supra, vol. II, p. 171) adds the following synonyme to this species: *Fl. Kibikuan*, Vol. I, and *Fl. Kibikuan*, Supra, but he indicates none of the specimens, which I believe to be from material specimens.

SCROFULACEAE.

Myrsine. Supra, p. 171, and: *Fl. Kibikuan* (noted of Reichow).

ACANTHACEAE.

Acanthaceae. Supra, p. 171, line 2 from below, read: "Acanthaceae" instead of "Acanthaceae."

Acanthaceae. Supra, p. 171. To list of *Physalis* species with *A. repens*, Pers. *Fl. Kibikuan*, Vol. I, p. 171; and, line 2 from below, 171, instead 171.

A. repens, Pers. *Fl. Kibikuan*, p. 171, is exactly placed in *A. repens*, which has leaves, fascioid, and is white, being leaves, leaves, and is white (physalis 2-lobed, white); also of *Acanthaceae* (noted of Reichow) and leaves, which are marked with purple.

- Dorsalis, 373, 374, 375.
 Dorsum, 366.
 Dorsus, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

- [illegible]

- [illegible]



Photograph by [illegible]

Photograph by [illegible]



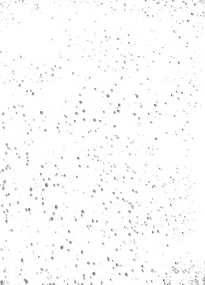
2007-2008

2

100



100





Herbar. Bot. Berlin

Podocarpus neriifolia (Lam.) Presl





White Star

Green Star

Elizabetta, Santa Fe, N.M.



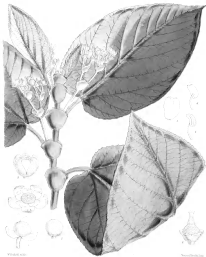


T. & F.

Kew Botanic

Frax rhynchocarpa (Dum. Roemer)





Cordia alliodora Lam. (sp. agg.)

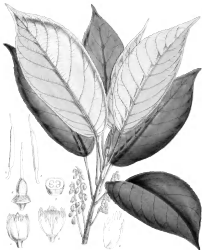


W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

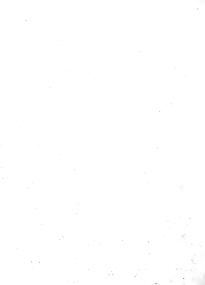
Elaeagnus argentea, Nutt. ex Torr.

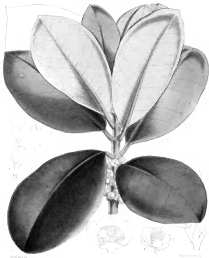




W. H. S. 1894

Lissocarpus Griffithii (Burm. f.) W. H. S.





1 cm

Euphorbia corollata, Berni-Ap. 1901

Flower, Fruit, Cross-section





Vernonia

Vernonia

Vernonia pycnantha, Fries



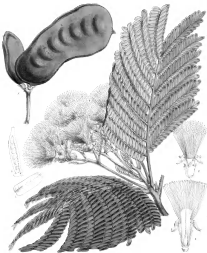




W. H. H. H. H.

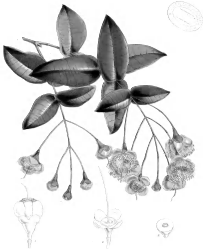
W. H. H. H.

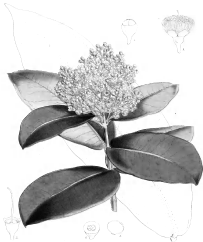
Stemodia. Stems, from the root.



Adiantum species, Thunb.







Dr. H. B. G. G. G.

Dr. H. B. G. G.



Palawan

Kollat, Bontoc, Beng.

Symplocos racemosa (Sw.) DC.



Chamaecrista

Trifolium

Hedysar multifidum, Lam.





Illustration

Polypodium vulgatum L.

From *Botanica*



Euphorbia corollata (L.) Link.



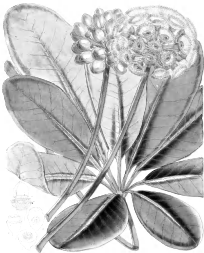


Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. (Lingonberry)





BRILLIANT

Crinum Bog. Solms-Laub.

BRILLIANT

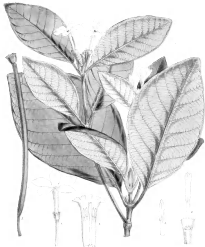




Whitwell coll.

Lonicera vitmaria (Dum. (sp. nov.)

Flore de la Sibirie



Psychotria longicaulis

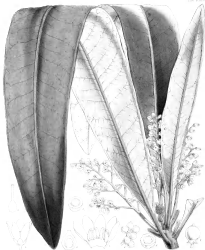
Psychotria longicaulis, Swartz, Fig. 403

Psychotria longicaulis









Artocarpus grandis

Artocarpus grandis (Sw.) Forst.







Male flower (left)

Female flower (right)

Equisetum stenophyllum, J. Gray





Flowers

Acorn, Side View

Quercus coccinea, A. Don



H. B. K.

Bot. Beechey

Lysichiton ciliatus, Griseb.

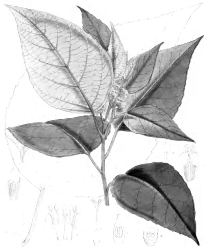




1882 H. K.

H. K. 1882

Cordia alliodora Lam.



fruit, side view

fruit, front view

Cordia alliodora, Pers.

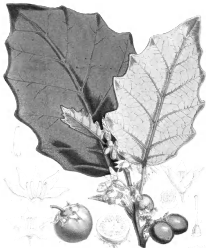


Bot. 147

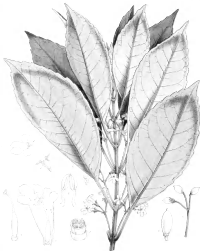
Colanthe pinnatifida (Lam.) Kuhn

Bot. 147





Sison amarus L.



Palmaria

Nome: Prodr. 184

Cynarctus Prodr. 184, C. 184



Taf. 22. 10.

Neuere Botanik

Pyrenaria, arbuscula, Thunberg, Cap. 10. 1





Fig. 1-10

Fig. 11-12

Cyathea robusta (Spreng.) Presl

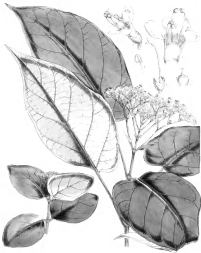


E. bartramiae

From Florida

Eriodaphne bartramiae, A. Gray





Psidium L.

Psidium (Guava) Schumacher

Psidium (Guava) Schumacher



Pitt. Virens, L.

Pittosporum Virens, L.

Pittosporum Virens, Linn. (sp. 8.)



Peltandra

Kew, London, Eng.

Vicia, Vicia, Vicia, Vicia



Hb. Acad.

Hb. Acad. Sci.

Castanopsis saligna Bern. Jacq. et



Hammarhusia Purpurea

Hammarhusia Purpurea

Hammarhusia Purpurea, Vent.



Bot. 1812-13

Bot. 1812-13

Commersonia palmensis (Moringa)



Taxus canadensis

Taxus canadensis



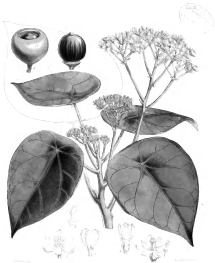
Bot. and in 1816

Bot. and in 1816





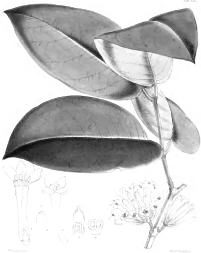




Chandrasekhar

Ficus religiosa (L.)

Chandrasekhar



Drynopsis macrocarpa, Swt. fig. 6.



Floral view

Floral dissection

Reynoldsia montana, Smith, 1912



Artemisia

Artemisia

Artemisia *Artemisia*



Ceanothus americanus Linn. f. 1759



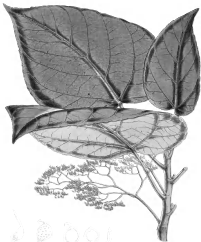
Flower

Fruit

Passiflora (Passifloraceae) - Maracujá



Samolus niger L.





Stamen gg.

Stamen gg. 2x

Esportus Muscivorus (Agnes M. Allen)





Folia et ramus.

Flos et fructus.

Eucalyptus nitens (L'Her.) Labill.

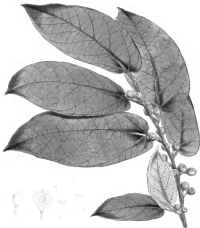


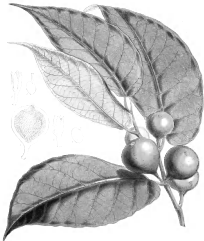
East Asia, Ind.

Japan, India, Ind.

Dalmanella barneyi, Griseb. & Zucc.







Leafy branch

Whole plant









Fig. 1000.

Thorned Red-bay.

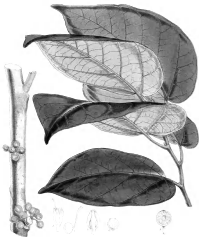


Illustration by [illegible]

Copyright [illegible]

Fig. 1. The plant and its fruit.

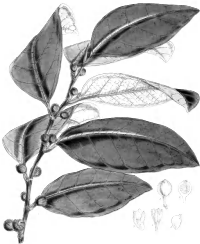




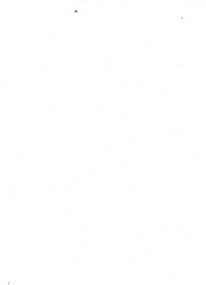
Ficus glaucescens

Ficus glaucescens

Ficus glaucescens (L.) Sw.













Eucalyptus glob.

Eucalyptus globulus. - Globulus.

Eucalyptus glob.



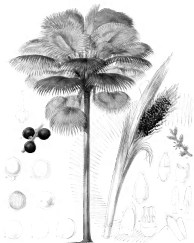




Palmaria

From the Garden of the

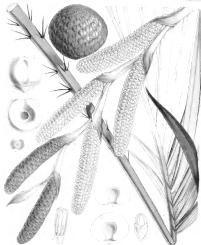
Carex acutiformis (Bull. rigida)



New Red cross and others.

Coconut tree, palm tree, coconut, palm tree, etc.

Coconut tree, palm tree, etc.



From the West Indies. Natural color.

Equisetum hyemale (L.) Rostk.

Common Horsetail.

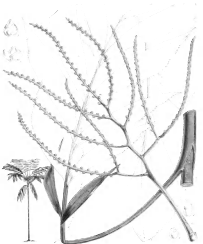


Fig. 1-10

From *Botanical Magazine*

Monarda didyma (L.) W. & A. (L.)

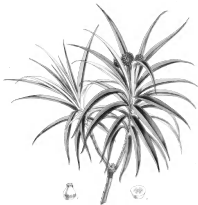




Whole plant

Thickened stem

Pycnospora Doermannii (Horn Wood) (Grass)



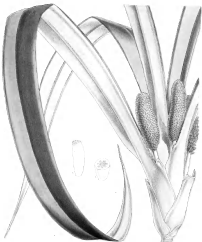




Stem and root

Stem and root

Protoparce, Exochus, Exochus, Exochus

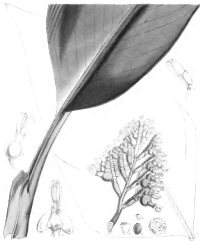


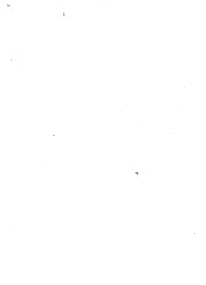


End of branch

Albizia leonensis (Lam.) Merr.

Transverse section of fruit













Desmodium Rotundum

Desmodium Rotundum

Desmodium Rotundum (Horned Poppy)



Salix alba L. (Willow)

Botanical Illustration





Trapa expansa Desv. (p. 333)

From the East Indies





Fls. & stam.

Bract, fruit & ovary



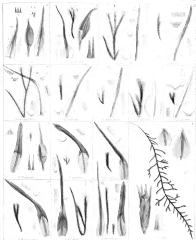
1. *Stem*

2. *Stem*

3. *Stem*

4. *Stem*

5. *Stem*









Bot. Ind. Ind.

Bot. Ind. Ind.

Tamarindus indica (Lam.) (Fruit, leaf, etc.)







